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4, Des Vœux Road Central.

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No. 17,917. 第一萬七千九百七號 日六初月九年卯乙 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1915. 四拜禮 號四十月十年四國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

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TO ARRIVE.

Oct. 19th.—Europe (*vid* Negapatam), per s.s. ATLANTIQUE.

TO DEPART.

Oct. 14th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. CHENAN.

Oct. 16th.—Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. PAUL LECAT.

Oct. 16th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. ANHUI.

Oct. 19th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. LIANGCHOW.

Oct. 21st.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 5 p.m., per s.s. MALTA.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

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In Bags 250 lbs. net.

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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914 [724

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Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes.
8.00 „	to	10.00 „	„	10 „
10.00 „	to	11.00 „	„	15 „
11.30 „	to	12.45 p.m.	„	15 „
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 „	„	10 „
1.15 „	to	1.45 „	„	15 „
1.45 „	to	2.15 „	„	10 „
2.15 „	to	5.00 „	„	15 „
5.00 „	to	8.10 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m.	to	10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes.
10.30 „	to	11.00 „	„	10 „
11.30 „	to	12.00 noon		15 „
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	„	10 „
1.00 p.m.	to	5.00 „	„	15 „
5.00 „	to	6.00 „	„	10 „
6.00 „	to	7.00 „	„	15 „
7.00 „	to	8.10 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

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General Managers.

Hongkong 12th June, 1915. 1042

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ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JANUARY to JUNE, 1915. With INDEX. Price $7.50.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

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Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350 feet	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	86 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „	24 „	34 „

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The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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Max Breadth of Ship taken in	„	56 „	„	66 „
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NORTH BOUND.

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				Sykehi	Kobe
$ 60	Shanghai (S.M.R. Str.)	Lv.	Forenoon	Tsingtao	Sat. Morn.
$ 35	Tsingtao „	Ar.	„	Fri.	Tsingtao Thursday.
	Dairen „	Lv.	„	„	„
Y 16.80	(S.M.R. Train)	Ar.	8.20 p.m.	„	„
	Mukden „	Lv.	11.35 „	„	„
Y 11.50	„	Ar.	11.50 „	„	Friday
	Changchun „	Lv.	3.10 a.m.	„	„
R 9.00	(Russian Train)	Lv.	*1.00 „	„	„
	Harbin „	Ar.	*2.00 p.m.	„	„

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares:				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd.	
				Thursday	
R 9.00	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv.	10.10a.m.	„	
	Changchun „	Lv.	4.00 p.m.	Friday	
Y 11.50	(S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	5.45 „	„	
	Mukden „	Ar.	6.05 a.m.	„	
Y 16.80	„	Lv.	9.00 „	Fri.	Wed.
	Dairen „	Lv.	Noon.	Sat.	
	(S.M.R. Str.)			Mon.	Fri.
$ 35	Tsingtao „	Ar.	Forenoon	Sakahi	Kobe
$ 60	Shanghai „	Ar.	„		

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.

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Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [985

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No. 11A, CAINE ROAD,
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Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [1043

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 45 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

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香港中外新報

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Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

WAR NEWS.

SUBMARINES' NEW WEAPON.

Though it is careful to refrain from any mention of the revolt (and apparently the supersession) of von Tirpitz, the official *Cologne Gazette* makes suggestive reference to the future course of German submarine warfare:—

While we hope and assume that the new armament of our submarines with guns of long range will facilitate their operations, we cannot help admitting—and all the world must agree with us in this respect—that under the recently adopted rules the submarines run a much greater risk of incurring their own destruction than they did when they could torpedo a vessel without warning.

It becomes clear, therefore, that the probability is in the direction rather that the new course the German Government has adopted will add to our losses—already very serious—in men and boats.

Thus the silly contention of our enemies that the losses we have sustained offer the ground for our change of procedure in our *U* boat war is at once disposed of.

DRAMA UNDERGROUND.

HOW A GERMAN MINE WAS REMOVED.

News has reached Blackburn that Lieutenant W. Cooper, an old Blackburn amateur footballer, was decorated at the front with the Military Cross for an act of remarkable coolness and resource. Lieutenant Cooper, who was mining in the Malay States when war broke out, hurried home and joined the Royal Engineers. He had been ten weeks in the trenches at the foot of Hill 60 when he earned the Military Cross. He was driving a mine 192 yards long under the German position, and had got within a few yards of his objective when he broke into a German mine crammed with high explosives. For a moment he thought his party were doomed, but he quickly cut the wires leading to the German trenches and, sending back for help, proceeded to carry away the enemy's explosives piecemeal. As the tunnel was very low, he and his men lay head to feet and passed the stuff back from hand to hand. The task occupied twelve hours, there being one ton and a half of explosives. No mishap occurred, but five of Lieutenant Cooper's men were rendered unconscious by fumes, and four of them received the D.C.M. for their share in this remarkable feat.

LADY MINER'S MUNIFICENCE.

OFFER OF £15,000,000 FOR THE BENEFIT OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS!

New Zealand (writes a correspondent of a London paper) is fitting out its second hospital ship, and citizens from all over the country are offering their best for its equipment. One remarkable offer made by a lady reads like a Jules Verne romance.

This is the free gift from her of a deposit of scheelite—an ore yielding tungsten, used in the hardening of steel—containing 30,000 tons, now worth £631 per ton. Multiplied out at even £500 per ton, there is a cool offer of £15,000,000 to be picked up for the working of the stuff. Ever since she was a child the lady has been interested in mining and geology, and has lived as a working miner on the Yukon River, in Alaska, in Australia, and in New Zealand, and declares that she can do a day's hard work in the mine along with any man. The fact that she owns and works (as a sideline) a gold mine is but an item in the story.

The scheelite deposit was discovered in the Marlborough district of New Zealand several years ago, and it consists of three reefs, over which she holds the mineral rights. One of these she has offered to the Government, and the other two—one larger and the other smaller—she is reserving for herself. The offer to the Government is made conditional upon all moneys received for stuff actually worked being paid over to the wounded soldiers.

BEYOND HUMAN ENDURANCE.

The Hamburg *Fremdenblatt* prints some further revelatons regarding the "thievish scoundrels who are living on the blood and bones of the poor" by exacting exorbitant profits from the sale of necessaries:—

Truly, the patience and long-suffering of our housewives is being tried beyond human endurance.

To the authorities it is seemingly not enough that the prices of daily necessities have risen in many cases by 75 per cent. over the normal. The people must also be victimised by dealers who defraud them mercilessly while the Government and municipal functionaries who are paid to do so refuse to lift a finger to protect them.

Citizens are urged, nay, almost commanded, without cessation, to eat less meat and fish and consume more fruit, of which this year we have an abundant crop. They hasten to obey these injunctions, and with what result The shopkeeper refuses to sell except by the crate, declines to weigh it in the presence of the purchaser, who is to be content with a verbal assurance as to the contents of the crate. Returning home, the housewife finds that she has not the proper weight. If she complains she is told she need not make any more purchases.

Cases have come under our notice where the crates were two pounds short on seven pounds of plums, two pounds short on nine pounds of tomatoes, seven pounds short on thirty-two pounds of apples, and so on.

This is a disgraceful state of things. It is but too evident that the country people have been to school with the scoundrelly big contractors and middlemen who are in league to rob the Government and deceive and defraud hard city workers who already have the greatest trouble to make both ends meet.

And the Government does nothing but flood the towns with appeals for economy.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO ORGANISE STRIKES.

TRYING TO STOP AMERICA'S OCEAN SHIPMENTS.

From an American contemporary we take the following:—

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, issued a statement on the 13th ult. confirming the story that efforts had been made by foreign governments to influence corruptly leaders of organized labour to start a strike among the longshoremen and seamen and in that way prevent the exportation of American products.

Gompers says he has known for some time of the facts just published and calls attention to an intimation he gave of the situation in the letter he sent to Ernest Bohm, secretary of the New York Central Federated Unions.

Gompers hints that other revelations will come, even more startling, perhaps, and they will prove that labour leaders have withstood great temptation during the crisis through which the world is passing.

He says that, sooner or later, the country will learn with astonishment the extent to which the attempts were made to influence corruptly labour organizations to tie up the commerce of the country.

PACIFIC COAST SHIPPING.

In response to requests from local representatives of New York newspapers as to the extent of alleged German attempts to promote a strike of longshoremen, John Keau, who is vice-President of the International Longshoremen's Union, in charge of the Pacific jurisdiction, gave out the following statement:—

"I do not know that I frustrated the efforts of the Germans to bring about a strike of the longshoremen, but I do know that I was instrumental in getting the men to sign the new agreement with the shippers in opposition to certain influences that were strongly pro-German.

"This was most strongly evidenced at Seattle, where from the circumstances that presented themselves I was and am strongly of the opinion that German money was being offered the men and the members of the executive committees to prevent the execution of the new agreement and thus bring about a strike that would tie up all of the shipping on the Pacific and Atlantic. The men were given promise of large strike benefits and these promises unquestionably came through German agents. Of course I have no direct evidence, because I was concerned only in preventing trouble and not in bringing the trouble makers to account.

"When President O'Connor of the National Union was here, some time ago, from his home in Buffalo, N.Y., he told me that German agents had made a direct offer to him if he could aid in calling a strike of the longshoremen.

"Here in San Francisco German agents have been at work among the men, but their efforts went for naught because we managed to get the new agreement signed up before they could head us off. There is little chance of any trouble now."

FLAME PROJECTOR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GERMAN INVENTION.

The special correspondent of *The Times* at the British Headquarters recently wrote:—

I was shown to-day the first complete "flame projector" which we have captured from the Germans. This particular apparatus was taken at Hooge on August 9th on the occasion of our recent success there, and was, no doubt, one of those employed against our men on July 30th.

The complete apparatus may be said roughly to consist of three main parts. In the first place there is a reservoir cylinder for storing the nitrogen by which is obtained the pressure for forcing out the liquid oil from the main body of the instrument. The cylinder, which is about 3ft. 6in. high, is capable of holding 14.4 litres and weighs 23 kilos when empty. It has, apparently, been tested to 190 atmospheres, but the normal pressure in it when full is 125 atmospheres. Each one of these nitrogen cylinders is capable of supplying enough nitrogen for four or five of the actual "flame projectors." The specimen I saw was manufactured by the Fiedler Company, of Berlin.

The "flame projector" itself, as already mentioned by "Eye-witness," consists of two principal parts. The first part is the portable reservoir into which the nitrogen is pumped from the cylinder I have just described and in to which also is pumped the liquid oil. There was some of the liquid still remaining in the reservoir when the instrument was captured, and it appears to be a form of oil gas tar. When the machine is going to be used a valve is opened and the pressure of nitrogen (which has been pumped in to a pressure of 23 kilos) forces the liquid along a hose some 9ft. or 10ft. long ending in a nozzle about 4ft. long. The contrivance for igniting the liquid at the instant of emission may be described generally as igniting the liquid automatically, much on the same principle that any charge is fired.

The assumption is that each "flame projector" is worked by two men, one of whom carries the portable reservoir of oil and liquid strapped on to his back while the other directs the nozzle of the hose. It may be that the reservoir is sometimes rested upon a step in the trench and that the single man in charge of each machine then directed his aim through loopholes in the parapet. The range of the apparatus appears to be upwards of 25 yards. The jet at its extremity is said to spray over about 6ft., and the operation is accompanied by dense clouds of black smoke

V.C. AND HIS BUTLER.

MASTER AND MAN FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE

Second-Lieutenant G. A. Boyd-Rochfort, Scots Guards, the first Guards' officer to win the V.C. since the Crimea, was carried shoulder-high round the Wellington Barracks, London, on Monday.

If there is one man prouder than any of the gallant lieutenant's deed in the trenches between Cambrin and La Bassée, that man, says a Home paper, is his butler for six years—Private Thorowgood, also of the Scots Guards.

There is a touch of old-world romance reminiscent of the age of feudalism about the story of the enlistment of master and man. When Lieutenant Boyd-Rochfort announced his intention of joining the Army Thorowgood at once decided that he too would go. He held the South African ribbon for service during the Boer War and he offered himself as a private at the same time that Lieutenant Boyd-Rochfort applied for a commission.

The butler was accepted; his master was rejected at first but secured his commission after undergoing an operation.

It happened that Second-Lieutenant Boyd-Rochfort went to the front before his butler, but Private Thorowgood soon after was in the trenches with his master. He did not happen to be present when Second-Lieutenant Boyd-Rochfort won the V.C.; that is his only regret.

He was the proudest man in France when he heard the news on his return to the firing line an hour or two after the deed. Officer and private came home together, and they will re-enter the struggle together.

Second-Lieutenant Boyd-Rochfort told the story of his efforts to enlist and how he won the V.C. in these terms:—

"Like other men," he said, "I was, of course, keen on enlisting when war broke out. But I had the ill luck to meet with a nasty accident while playing polo during the last week in August. I had to undergo a serious operation in November and was in hospital for three months. When I came out in February I tried for a commission, but they would not accept me because I had varicose vens. So I underwent another operation and was laid up for six weeks.

"After that I got my commission and joined in April. I went to the front on June 1 and have been in the trenches with my battalion continuously until last Friday."

CAUGHT MORTAR BOMB.

The lieutenant was with a working party of about 40 men in a trench when a mortar bomb from the German lines was hurled over the parapet. The lieutenant, with Irish dash and resolution, shouted, "Clear away, boys!" and springing forward caught the bomb just before it reached the ground and flung it back over the parapet.

"It seemed," he said last night, "that it had hardly left my hands before it exploded with a terrific report. We were all buried under falling earth, but fortunately no one was hurt, although my cap was blown to pieces.

"My men were very appreciative of my action and cheered and thanked me. Afterwards they wrote and signed a statement of what I had done, which they handed to the colonel. There is just one thing I *must* say, and that is that the men of my battalion are simply splendid!"

The lieutenant will receive his V.C. from the King at Buckingham Palace next Tuesday.

OIL STEAMER LOST.

BURNING WRECK SINKS IN STRAITS OF MACASSAR.

Confirmation of the news of the loss of the Standard Oil vessel *Kanakuk* has been received by the Standard Oil Company in Singapire, says the *Straits Times*, but, fortunately, with that news has come the intimation that the captain and crew are safe at Balik Papan. The *Kanakuk*, laden with benzine and petroleum, caught fire in the Straits of Macassar, and burnt almost to the water line before taking her final plunge to the bottom. The burning ship attracted the attention of Capt. C. Griffin, of the steamer *Sarie Borneo*, who at once proceeded to the scene of the catastrophe. The spot was marked by a dense cloud of thick, black smoke, out of which flames were leaping to a height of forty feet. The vessel—at the time it was not possible to identify her—was anchored and abandoned. She was blazing from taffrail to break of forecastle, and the top spar of the mainmast had gone by the board. A glance was sufficient to show that the vessel was doomed, but the blaze continued for another hour and a half, the burning oil spreading on the water and giving rise to a terrific heat. The flames had almost done their work when suddenly there was a lurch and the burning wreck went down by the head.

The crew of the *Sarie Borneo* had noticed that a pair of davits on the port side had been swung out and the falls lowered to the water's edge, and this suggested that the crew of the ill-fated vessel, realising that her loss was inevitable, had made good their escape in one of the boats. A search was made in the vicinity, but no trace of the boat or the occupants was found. This morning, however, news is to hand that all the men are safe at Balik Papan.

The *Kanakuk*, a British vessel of 2,593 registered tons, loaded up there for Europe towards the end of last month—she sank on September 30th—and it was there that news of her loss was first received. No information as to the crew was forthcoming and so a search was instituted by the Asiatic Petroleum Company, who had loaded the vessel, the crew being picked up little the worse for their exciting experience. According to first reports, the fire originated in the stoke hold and quickly spread to other parts. The nature of the cargo made it impossible to fight the flames, fed as they were from the oil tanks, which quickly sprang into one blazing mass.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—The undermentioned having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—
No. 1918 Private D. M. Whamond to Scouts Company (No. 4 Section).
No. 1919 Private C. M. Melnnes to Scouts Company (No. 4 Section).

MUSKETRY.—PART I.

2.—Recruits of Engineer Company, who have not yet fired, and the following will fire Part I. Recruits' Course, at King's Park Range, on Saturday, 16th inst., at 2.30 p.m., or on Sunday, 17th inst., at 9.30 a.m.:—Gunners J. V. Braga (No. 1 Sec. Arty. Batty.) and H. McE. McTavish (No. 2 Sec. Arty. Batty.), Privates F. E. Ranger and W. P. C. Trafford (Scouts Co.). Corp'l. Grimes, R.E., will attend and sufficient N.C.Os. of the Engineer Company are to be present to assist him. Uniform (Drill Order) to be worn. Sergt. Major Kynoch will attend at the Orderly Room not later than Saturday morning, 16th inst., to obtain the names of his men who have not yet fired. The Senior Officer or N.C.O. in charge of the Range is to check the ammunition both before and after firing.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for Thursday, 14th instant.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.—Musketry and Rifle exercises at Taikoo Dockyard, under Sergt. Bullock.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Sec. M.G. Co. and Signalling Section)—Squad Drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergt. Major Higby and Sergt. Crawford.
Remainder. *nil.*

DETAIL.

4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
On duty until 16th inst.: Centre Section M.G. Co.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Wright.
Detention Camp, Kowloon.
On duty to-night: No. 1 Section Arty. Batty.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Kennett.
On duty 15th inst.: Left Sec. M. G. Co. and 7 members of Right Section M. G. Co.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Rees.
Orderly Sergeant until 15th inst.: Sergt. Schnepel.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ON REPORT.

The following will report themselves at the Central Police Station on Friday, 15th inst., at 5.30 p.m., in uniform:—
Absent from Combined Parade, October 7th.—V. Yvanovich, A. A. Remedios, J. M. Victor, Wong Chak Nam and Man Tat Cheung.
Absent from Piquet Duty, October 9th.—P.-c. Lindsay.
Attending Parade without Roll Book.—Sergeant Lammert.

OVERHAUL OF RIFLES.

Friday, 15th inst., at 5.30 p.m., Central Police Station. The 4th Platoons of Nos. 2 and 3 Companies will draw Rifles.
Men of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Platoons of Nos. 2 and 3 Companies who have not yet had their Rifles re-issued to them will attend to draw same. Names to be forwarded to the Musketry Sergeant by Platoon Commanders before noon on Friday.
Platoon Commanders of Nos. 2 and 3 Companies will make themselves responsible for seeing that any of their men who have not yet returned their Rifles for overhaul do so on the above date without fail.

PATROLS (CENTRAL).

Thursday, October 14th:—
One Sergeant of Senior P.-c. and seven P.-cs. from No. 3 Co. for each shift.
Friday, October 15th:—
One Sergeant or Senior P.-c. and seven P.-cs. from No. 2 Company for each shift.

PATROLS (EASTERN).

Thursday, October 14th:—
5.50 p.m.—Abdul Hamid and R. Rumjahn.
8.50 p.m.—M. M. Omer and S. Moosdeen.
Inspector Sirdar Khan will visit.
Friday, October 15th:—
5.50 p.m.—M. R. Salleh and A. R. Rahman.
8.50 p.m.—A. G. Suffiad and Hassan Khan.
Sergeant Khawas Khan will visit.
Saturday, October 16th:—
5.50 p.m.—Sheik Hamed and M. Abbas.
8.50 p.m.—Yacob Mohamad and Fatteh Deen.
Sergeant O. Arculli will visit.

PATROLS (WATER POLICE).

Thursday, October 14th:—
5.50 p.m.—Kim (S), Maxwell (S), Inspector d'Almada (P).
8.50 p.m.—Wilks (S), Gaskell (S), Henderson (P).

PARADES.

(Central Station 5.30 p.m.—Mufti and Rifles.)
Thursday, October 14th:—
1st, 3rd and 4th Platoons No. 1 Co.
Friday, October 15th:—
3rd and 4th Platoons and Recruits No. 3 Co.

ORCHESTRA PRACTICES.

October 15th, 19th and 20th at 6 p.m. sharp.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (Reserve).

FRENCH SOLDIERS SAVED BY ALSATIANS.

A dramatic incident which occurred recently is related in the Paris *Journal*.

Early one morning two Germans appeared before the first line of French trenches shouting, "We are Alsatians!" with the real Alsatian accent. They asked to speak to an officer, and were taken to the commander, to whom they said, "Leave these two trenches at once. In five minutes they will be blown up."

The officer, moved by the evident sincerity of the Alsatians, gave orders for his 600 men in the two trenches to evacuate them. The last man had only just left when a terrific explosion took place; 500 men had escaped death.

MR. TAFT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

CONDEMNATION OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S POLICY.

Mr. W. H. Taft, former President of the United States, and first Governor General of the Philippine Islands, delivered a speech at the Commonwealth Club, San Francisco, a month ago, from which we take the following:—

A great war absorbs popular attention and thought. One of its evil results is the withdrawal of that public scrutiny of the government, in its routine administration, which in time of peace makes for wise, honest and effective conduct of its affairs. We have not yet been drawn into the present great European war, and we all hope and pray that we may avert such a disaster.

Conditions in Mexico before the European war were constantly under discussion and the interest and attitude of the great European Governments in them seemed likely to make the Mexico policy of our administration a very critical issue.

But I am not here to speak of our Mexican policy. I only refer to it by way of illustration, in warning you that the policy now being pursued in the Philippines, of which we hear little in the noise and excitement of the European war, is in the end likely to return to plague us and command our attention much as Mexican affairs are thrusting themselves on us now.

WORK OF FIFTEEN YEARS.

In 1898 we found the Philippines and their people under our guardianship and control. President McKinley adopted the policy of taking the islands over into our custody and administering them for the benefit of their people and of preparing the Filipinos by education and partial autonomy for useful self-government.

The work of the fifteen years from the Treaty of Paris until the incoming of the present Administration is something of which the American people have a right to be proud. We had had little or no experience in colonial government. We took over a people of whom 90 per cent. were illiterate, utterly without training in self government, with agriculture, their only livelihood, ruined by the war, and the anarchy and vandalism that followed, and with diseases of men and draft cattle rampant in the islands.

Slowly and with difficulty we constructed a government with a civil service of Americans in control and Filipinos in subordinate places. We gave as much of local self-government in the municipalities and provinces as the people could safely exercise. We established courts of justice in all parts of the islands.

EDUCATION AND FREE MARKETS.

We introduced and perfected an educational system in which 7,000 Filipino teachers are giving nearly 500,000 of the children of school age in the islands a primary education in English, and added thereto industrial, high school and university facilities for those who could improve them.

We have granted the Filipinos the benefit of the free markets of the United States for their sugar, tobacco, copra and hemp. We rid them of the political incubus and disturbing effect of the holding by monastic orders as landlords of 400,000 acres of the best agricultural lands in the most populated districts of the islands, through Governmental purchase. We stimulated the building of railroads and the great betterment of inter-island navigation. We promoted an extended system of highways in the islands where they were but pony trails before. We readjusted the system of taxation to lift the weight of taxation off the poorer classes, where it had rested in Spanish days, and gave the wealthier a fairer share of the burden. We made the administration of the tax laws uniform, honest, economical and productive, and where it had been unequal, corrupt, wasteful and unproductive.

We found at first little sympathy in our novel colonial venture from the colonial authorities of those countries long engaged in colonial responsibilities because of our announced purpose to educate the Filipinos by a widespread English school system, and by a gradual extension of autonomy and the political education which it would slowly impart.

In the beginning, we had bad and incompetent men, of course, but these we winnowed out. Not a scintilla of partisanship was permitted to insert itself in the service. President McKinley stood back of the Philippine Commission in this and during the fifteen years of Republican control, no one knew or cared what was the political affiliations of Americans in the island service. Their politics were only fidelity to the purpose to make the Philippine Government efficient and useful to the Filipino people.

CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATION.

In October, 1913, after an unceremonious ousting of Cameron Forbes, a most efficient Governor-General having no politics, Frank Harrison landed in the islands as Governor-General. On his way to Honolulu he had announced that he had sardonic pleasure in ousting Republicans from office. When he reached Manila he told the Filipinos in a public address that the change in the National Administration had brought them a new era, and painted its attractions in glowing colours. He brought with him Manuel Quezon, a delegate to Congress from the islands, and a Filipino politician of not the highest standing in the Philippines.

Mr. Harrison announced publicly that he owed his appointment to Quezon, and he showed his gratitude by following Quezon's recommendations as to removals and appointments within twenty-four hours after landing in the islands. Mr. Harrison had been a Tammany Congressman of some years' standing. He had known nothing of the Philippines, their people or the problem. The President accepted the resignations of all the American Philippine Commissioners and also all the Philippine Commissioners but one. He gave the Filipinos a majority of the Commission. He appointed to succeed the Americans men who had never been in the islands and knew as little as Mr. Harrison of their new duties.

EFFECT ON SERVICE.

The effect on the whole service was so distressing that Mr. Harrison felt obliged to announce that he was not going to be as radical as reported.

In all the three months between October, 1912, and January 1st 1914, 193 Americans were separated from office, and by July 1st 1914, the number separated increased to 476. All these were officially reported to have rendered satisfactory service.

Let us examine a few of the immediate results of these changes. The worst and most destructive epidemic in the island is the rinderpest. For years we laboured to restore the cattle lost by it. It prostrated agriculture. By January 20th, 1914, it had been reduced to nine municipalities in four provinces and was within easy control. By act of the Filipino Commission and Assembly, control of it was transferred from the Bureaus of Science and Agriculture, which themselves by removals had been "shot to pieces" and transferred to Filipino provincial and municipal officers.

The appropriation for the Bureau of Agriculture was cut and most of its seasoned veterinarians were forced out of the service and scores of experienced cattle inspectors were dropped. By May, 1914, the disease had spread to thirty-two municipalities and the executive secretary announced the situation serious. By June 5th the Bureau of Agriculture reported an increase of 77 per cent. and 118 per cent., respectively, in deaths and new cases during the week ending May 23rd.

FRIARS' LAND PURCHASE.

The Government of the Philippine islands bought the friars' lands for a good round price, $7,000,000, and issued bonds to pay it. The policy declared by Congress required the sale of these lands to the tenants, the carrying out of such a policy to establish a sinking fund sufficient to meet the bonds required care in making leases with privilege of purchase and constant vigilance in collection of rents and instalments of the purchase money. Mr. Sleeper had shown great success in this matter and there was every prospect that the bonded debt could be more than met when it fell due. Mr. Sleeper as director had also the administration of all other public lands, and his office was a highly technical one.

As I have said, he and his assistant were summarily removed and in his place was put a quondam insurrecto Filipino General named Tinio, who knew nothing whatever of the office or its duties. At the end of six months he was charged with dishonest practices, and although acquitted by investigation he was relieved of his office.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECREASE.

The internal revenue income has greatly decreased in the islands. This is, of course, partly due to paralysis caused by the European war, but long before the war it had fallen below a normal largely because of the substitution of native inspectors for American inspectors in the bureau, with exactly the same result of laxity and political pull as in the case of the Bureau of Lands.

Every observer from the Philippines, every one who knew the spirit of the Government before the new era now speaks with sorrow of the changes. The structure which had been so carefully reared has been shaken and seriously impaired.

It is now proposed to make the work of deterioration complete by passing what is called the Jones bill. The chief purpose of this bill is to make a declaration that we intend to give up the islands to an independent Philippine Government, when a stable government is established; to create, instead of the present Philippine Commission, an elective Senate, and to give to that Senate the power to reject the nominees of the Governor-General to office in the islands.

CANNOT TURN BACK.

But even if it is a burden for us to continue in the islands, ought we to scuttle and run? Can we do it and properly discharge the duty to the Filipinos which we have assumed? What are we going to do for the non-Christian tribes, for the control of whom Filipino politicians are even less fitted than they are for the government of their own people? What are we going to do for the Moros in the south, who will utterly refuse to come into a Philippine republic, and whom a Filipino republican government will be wholly unable to subdue?

STRANGE FOOTBALL SEASON.

NO PAID PLAYERS AND NEW COMPETITIONS.

It is a strange football season this year, remarks a London paper. International matches, Cup-ties, and all the old competitions have been swept away, and in their place there will be a series of matches in which local clubs oppose each other. The Football League is divided into a Midland and a Lancashire section, each composed of fourteen clubs, and a London Combination has also been formed, in which the leading clubs in the metropolitan district will take part. The most important change of all, however, is the fact that all payments to players have been forbidden by the Football Association, so that all the men taking part in the game this season will be strict amateurs.

Eight of the most important clubs have decided to abstain altogether from competition football this season and to devote their attention entirely to games played for the benefit of charity. These are Blackburn Rovers, Aston Villa, West Bromwich Albion, Birmingham, Wolverhampton Wanderers, Newcastle United, Middlesbrough, and Sunderland. Most of the leading Yorkshire clubs, including Sheffield United, Sheffield Wednesday, Bradford City, Bradford, Huddersfield, Hull City, and Barnsley will take part in the Midland section of the League competition.

Since the close of last season many prominent football players have joined the colours, and in some cases these men have been given leave of absence to assist their old clubs.

AMERICA AND CHINESE TRADE.

CAPITAL AND GOOD INTENTIONS NOT ENOUGH.

Mr. Charles M. Pepper, former Trade Adviser, United States Department of State, contributes the following article to the *San Francisco Chronicle*:—

The man, say the Confucian classics, is not guilty in any other way except that he is in possession of a gem."

China's resources are more than a single gem; they are a whole diamond field. The United States alone among all the Western and Eastern nations in seeking to share in this natural wealth, has not treated China as a culprit because of the possession of riches. We have been parties to no scheme of international burglary.

Chinese friendliness to the United States, in view of past, present and prospective burglaries by other nations for the possession of the field, makes the present situation of unusual importance.

The resentment over Japan's aggressive policy, which has caused a boycott against Japanese goods, opens a legitimate opportunity for increasing the market for American goods. It should not be neglected. But there are other considerations which also should have attention.

Recently, there came out of Washington the announcement of an aggressive campaign for the establishment of American business interests in China. Like many similar announcements, little in it was new; yet the prospect of carrying out the campaign, and the conditions under which it may be prosecuted, are worthy of more than a passing inquiry.

The ambitious programme includes the establishment of an American bank, the investment of American capital in mining enterprises, in the erection of cotton mills, and other textile industries, and the sales of a variety of commodities made in the United States.

This is dollar diplomacy without any effort to conceal the dollar mark; and very commendable diplomacy it is. But how is this aggressive campaign to be waged in view of the declaration regarding American interests in China made by a very prominent public official soon after March 4, 1913? To answer the query calls for a close scrutiny of the details of the programme.

This scrutiny discloses that the plan lacks the resounding rhetoric of a Presidential proclamation. It is merely a suggestion of a subordinate bureau of one of the executive departments. An American vested interest is to be built up in China, but no political steps are to be taken to secure concessions or privileges.

The curse pronounced in the past against vested interests is lifted. They are no longer odious. Capitalists who are to be persuaded to invest their money in banks and mining and industrial enterprises may be encouraged by the promise that their interests are to be considered vested ones; but where is the authoritative assurance that their Government will make their investments in reality an American vested interest?

Nor do recent events enhance the prospect for vesting American interests in China.

Coincident with the Washington announcement of a programme for building up "an American invested interest in China which will assure the United States a share of that country's foreign trade," came the news from Peking that the Standard Oil concessions, which at one time were thought to be settled, had been rejected. It may be presumed that powerful influences of more than a domestic character were at work to defeat the concessions. Would these influences be any less hostile to the establishment of an American bank, American mining enterprises, and the building of cotton factories? And what measures has the United States taken to counteract them, or what measures will it take?

Doubtless, whenever, if ever, the page of our diplomatic correspondence in the Far East is opened to the American public, it will disclose that the record is consistent so far as the exchange of notes to be communicated to other Powers goes. But what force is back of these official communications?

If American capital is to be invested in banks and mines and factories and mercantile business, and the commerce resulting therefrom is to become a genuine invested interest, these matters will have to be treated as something more than subjects of international litigation. This reflection enforces the need of a definite declaration of American policy rather than the suggestion of a paper programme for an aggressive campaign.

The Confucian classics may be paraphrased. The American capitalist looking toward China is not guilty in any other way except that he has capital. Positive presumption of his innocence of any intention of wrongdoing is necessary, if his capital is to be made reproductive for himself—and productive for American trade.

WEEKLY VISITS TO FRONT.

OFFICIAL INVITATION TO TRADE UNION OFFICIALS.

Arrangements have been made to send out to the front weekly, for the next two months, visiting parties of seven workmen from munitions areas, accompanied by one or two of the Labour members of the Munitions Parliamentary Committee.

From each party a report of impressions is expected. The invitation, which is likely to be sent to most of the responsible trade union officials, has so far been extended to the following organisations:—

Amalgamated Engineers.

Brassfounders' and Coppersmiths' United Association.

United Operative Plumbers.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

Associated Blacksmiths and Iron Workers; Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers; Coppersmiths; Electrical Trades Union; United Pattern Makers; Friendly Society of Iron Founders; Amalgamated Tool Makers; United Machine Workers; Steam Engine Makers, Boilermakers, and Shipwrights.

One full-time official for each trade union will be permitted to visit the front, and the workers will be chosen from munitions areas throughout the United Kingdom.

IS AMERICA ABANDONING THE PACIFIC?

JAPAN'S GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. K. K. Kawakami, Author of "Asia at the Door," "American-Japanese Relations," etc., writes as follows in a San Francisco paper:—

The enactment of the Seamen's Law has created consternation among the shipping interests of this country. The law affects particularly the American vessels on the Pacific ocean, which are mostly manned with Chinese, whom it aims to replace with American sailors.

Ever since the passage of the law, the shipping concerns of the Pacific Coast have been trying to convince the public that it will put an end to America's transpacific trade. As a means of protest, the Dollar Steamship Company of San Francisco has transferred its ships to the Canadian flag, while the Pacific Mail has announced that it has sold five of its finest steamers with a view to ultimate abandonment of the Pacific service. If the professions of the shipping interests are sincere, the Pacific ocean will soon be clear of American steamships. It will virtually be monopolized by Japan, so far as its shipping trade is concerned.

More than a century ago, George Washington sounded the pertinent warning that America's dependence upon foreign nations in the matter of ocean transportation was a serious handicap to her foreign commerce and national welfare. On no other occasion has this warning been so forcibly brought home to the American people as by the European war. The embarrassing situation created by the war apparently promises to be aggravated when the Seamen's Law goes into effect in November.

In the meantime, Japan will push her Pacific trade with redoubled energy. The possible withdrawal of American vessels from the water is a golden opportunity, placed in Japan's lap without so much as asking. There are three Japanese steamship concerns interested in the transpacific trade—the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha—all subsidized by the Government.

In subsidizing steamship concerns, the Japanese Government is fully aware of certain evils likely to accompany this method of favouring the capitalist class. To so small a country as Japan, however, the question of foreign trade is a question of life and death. With her natural resources extremely limited, she must by all means encourage foreign commerce. The Government believes that the stimulation of foreign trade and the consequent progress of industry will react favourably upon the condition of wage earners. And to encourage foreign trade it is essential that she should have an adequate merchant marine. So the Government since 1896 has been practicing elaborate methods of encouraging navigation and shipbuilding.

According to the Japanese law, a vessel entitled to a subsidy must be a home-built steel steamer with a gross tonnage of 3,000 or more, not older than fifteen years, and having a speed not less than twelve nautical miles per hour. Foreign-built vessels not older than five years may receive one-half the rate allowed for home-built vessels.

The amount of subsidy varies according to the speed of the vessel, as well as the distance traveled. A vessel having a speed of twelve nautical miles per hour is subsidized at the maximum rate of 25 cents per gross ton for each 1,000 nautical miles. For each additional nautical mile in speed 10 per cent of the 25 cents is allowed. For vessels older than five years the subsidy is reduced at the rate of 5 per cent. for every year. At the end of the fifteenth year the subsidy is entirely withdrawn.

According to the new subsidy schedule formulated by the Japanese Government, the transpacific service receives a subsidy of $2,274,000. Of this total, the Tacoma-Seattle line receives $374,781, the San Francisco line $718,307.

It is the irony of fate that this generous subsidy should sometimes prove a disadvantage to the steamship companies. For one thing, the Government fixes the maximum freight rate, which cannot be altered even under such extraordinary circumstances as have been created by the war. Since the outbreak of the war the ports on both sides of the Pacific have been so congested with cargoes that the American steamship companies have raised freight rates. But the subsidized Japanese companies are still compelled to carry freight at the same rate as before the war. Thus the subsidy law, primarily intended to benefit the Japanese shipping concerns, is incidentally benefiting the American public.

BALLOONS OF POISON GAS.

GERMAN METHODS AT OSSOWIEC.

Major-General Brjosovsky, the commandant of the fortress of Ossowiec, has communicated to the Emperor a report regarding the defence of the fortress.

The Commandant states that, on March 21st, the enemy, seeing the fruitlessness of his previous efforts, assumed the defensive, and entrenched himself, bringing up from the rear numerous guns of heavy calibre which had been dismounted and were put into fresh positions. The lull lasted until August 7th, when the Germans made an assault, having previously sent into the fortress 600 balloons of asphyxiating gas. The troops composing the garrison, who were nearly all poisoned, had to yield ground at first, but, animated by their officers, they made a superhuman effort, and drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet. On August 9th the Germans made preparations for a fresh assault, which was to be preceded by the discharge of double the quantity of gas previously employed against the garrison, which was by this time exhausted and almost incapable of effort. Orders were then received to evacuate the fortress, after razing it to the ground.

The Tsar has written a note on the margin of the report, warmly thanking "the old garrison of valiant Ossowiec."

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1850. TELEPHONE 1741.

SHIPCHANDLERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BAXTER AND GOUROCK CANVAS.

PRICE'S ENGINE OIL.

ARCHIBALD EADIE & CO.,

LIMITED.,

TRADESTON PAINT MILLS, GLASGOW.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD. SNOW WHITE ZINC. RED LEAD.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK PAINTS—ALL SHADES.

OIL REFINERS. ETC., ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ON THE ADMIRALTY LIST.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA. [22

SAKURA BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,

TEL. No. 468.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1915. [855

DRINK ALLSOPP'S BRITISH PILSENER BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. 745

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 38 years, FROM 1874 TO 1909.

PRICE ..... $1 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AN OPEN-AIR

CONCERT AND FETE

will be held in

THE PUBLIC GARDENS,
Albert Road,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY
and the
ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM,
on
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21ST, 1915, AT 9 P.M.

UNDER the Patronage of H.E. SIR HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F. VENTRIS, Rear-Admiral R. H. ARSTRUTHER, C.M.G.

Admission will be afforded at the Main Entrance and the Albany Entrance.

The Gates will be opened at 8.30 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel L. A. WATSON and Officers the Band of the 74th Punjabis will perform, and also The Police Reserve Band.

Vocalists:—MRS. VILLIERS SMYTH,
MR. A. J. ENGLAND,
MR. H. E. MURIEL.

Tickets of Admission, 50 cents each, can be obtained at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., THE ROBINSON PIANO Co., and at either Gate on the night of the Fête.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. [1077

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1915, at NOON.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th to 27th day of October, 1915, both days inclusive.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. [1078

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned, 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, at 12.15 o'clock P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1915, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

(1) That the affairs of the Company be voluntarily wound up and that Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS be appointed Liquidators.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on MONDAY, 15th November, 1915, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. [1079

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYEING CO., LTD.
(IN VOL. LIQUIDATION).

TAKE NOTICE that a MEETING of Members of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock NOON.

AGENDA.

1. To lay before the Meeting an Account of the acts and dealings of the Liquidator and of the conduct of the winding-up up to the date of the Meeting.

2. To propose an extraordinary resolution sanctioning an interim return to Members as follows:—

That an interim return by the Liquidator of One Hongkong Dollar per share to the persons who are registered as Members of the Company on the 15th day of November, 1915, be and the same hereby is sanctioned.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 15th November, to MONDAY, 29th November, both days inclusive.

Dated Hongkong, the 14th day of October, 1915.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator.

[1080

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 14th October, 1915, at 5.15 P.M.

Business:—As set forth in the Notice in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1915. [1055

THE HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANYONE interested in Horticulture is eligible as a Member.

Persons wishing to join should communicate with the Hon. Secretary.

Non-Members who intend to exhibit will receive a copy of the Schedule for next year's Show on application.

A. NICOL,
Quarry Bay,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1915. [1074

WANTED.

SECOND and THIRD ENGINEERS, also THIRD OFFICERS—with Certificates.

Apply to—
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1915. [1075

TO LET.

NO. 6, LYEEMOON VILLAS. Nos. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [863

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

LARGE and AIRY OFFICES (1st Floor) in best located business part of town, with all modern conveniences. Moderate rent. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
"H. M."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1915. [1065

TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months from 1st November, FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.

Apply Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [984

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, 3, Mountain View.

H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1046

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.

Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915 [45

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, Immediate possession; and FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next, English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [858

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order Tennis Court and Garden.

Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Dennys & Bowley.

HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."

21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co. LTD.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1915 [33

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL of FIFTY CENTS (50 cts.) per Share has been declared in this matter, and that the same may be received at the Offices of the Liquidators, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on or after TUESDAY, 12th October, 1915.

No return of Capital will be made unless Share Certificates are produced when applying for payment.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, the 8th day of October, 1915. [1066

G. R.

SPECIAL LICENCE ISSUED UNDER KING'S REGULATION No. 10 OF 1915.

WHEREAS a Special Licence was issued by me on the 8th day of September, 1915, permitting all British Subjects, firms or corporations to trade with certain persons and bodies of persons of Ottoman nationality residing and doing business in China, I, His Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, hereby announce that the following persons of Ottoman nationality are to be included in the list of those persons named in the aforesaid Special Licence with whom all British Subjects, firms or corporations are permitted to trade, namely:

J. A. DAVID, of Shanghai, Import and Export Merchant; E. S. KADOORIE, of Shanghai, financier; R. E. KADOORIE, of Shanghai, Sharebroker and Member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange; SELIM A. KHURI, of Shanghai, Mining Prospector; and N. NOURY, of Hankow, of the firm of NOURY & Co., Silk and Hide Merchants.

J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.

Peking, 24th September, 1915. [1063

INTIMATION

Superior Quality and Real Merit

Receives Deserved Recognition.

THE GRAND PRIZE

has been awarded to

RAINIER BEER

by the

PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION,

SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.

Rainier Beer is the ONLY Beer honoured by receiving The Grand Prize, the Highest Award Possible.

Sole Agents:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

[18

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 14TH, 1915.

JAPANESE TOPICS.

JAPAN is now being profoundly stirred by two questions, both of which throw considerable light on Japanese morals and character. The first is a case of political bribery, an evil which has long been rampant in Japan but which has so far flourished underground. It arose out of the proposed increase of the Army by two Divisions, a proposal which wrecked the previous Government and has encountered a good deal of opposition from the chief political party and from the Navy, who desire that at least a corresponding amount should be spent on naval armaments. When Count OKUMA came into power it was felt that the existence of his Government depended upon his ability to solve this question, or, rather, to bring about some unanimity of opinion on the matter among the members of the Diet, and it now appears that—whether with the Count's consent and knowledge or not—a way out of the difficulty was sought by distributing large sums of money among the members of the Diet who opposed the scheme. These belonged chiefly to the political party which was formed by the late Prince ITO—the Seiyukai. The money first appeared in the hands of Viscount OURA, the then Home Minister, but where he obtained it is still a mystery. It was given by him to a high official of the Diet, who passed it on to the political leaders, by whom it was presumably distributed among those who were in a position to influence others. These are the facts according to the finding of the Preliminary Court which corresponds to a magistrate's court in English law, and although the case has not yet come on for public trial they are generally accepted, according to Japanese custom, as proved. The trouble has arisen from the failure of the Preliminary Court to summon and commit the person who must be considered as the chief offender, the ex-Home Minister. All the rest of the accused have been committed for trial, and there can be no doubt that if there is a *prima facie* case against them, there is a *prima facie* case against Viscount OURA. Why, then, the public is asking, is he to be allowed to escape? Various answers have been given. They amount in substance to the excuse that, Viscount OURA having resigned his position, his title and all his honours, and having retired into private life, he has shown a fitting repentance and has been already sufficiently punished. This answer, of course, suggests that a person who has no title or honours to resign would have to undergo the punishment inflicted by the law, which is as much as to say that Mr. OURA, as he has now become, has escaped by reason of his high position. This opens great possibilities for corruption among the nobility in Japan. It is possible that the force of public opinion will compel the law Court to reconsider its position, but as Mr. OURA's part has been taken by Mr. OZAKI, the Minister of Justice, in a semi-official statement, the odds are that no steps will be taken against the ex-Home Minister. Mr. OZAKI's attitude is particularly disappointing, because, from his own statements and from his acknowledged ability, it was hoped that a purifying of the law, which is so much needed in Japan, would take place. The Minister of Justice, however, would appear to be a very different person from the independent politician who, before he enjoyed the sweets of office, fought so strongly for political purity.

The other question is of equal importance as indicating that some of Japan's immemorial customs do not find so much favour as they did. As is generally known, adoption is largely practised in Japan, and is legally sanctioned. The married couple who have no children adopt a son from another family, or, if they have daughters and no son, a son is adopted by marriage. This imperative duty of continuing the family undoubtedly had its origin in ancestor worship, which again arose from a desire to relieve or placate the spirits of the departed. As in the Roman Catholic religion prayers are offered for the benefit of the souls of the departed, so in the ancient Japanese religion, certain ceremonies were prescribed for the same purpose. The fear of having no descendant to observe these ceremonies was thus the leading cause of adoption being so largely practised. The late General NOGI, however, was a man of great originality of character. His opinions differed in many ways from those of his contemporaries, and he was never afraid of looking facts in the face. He saw that the principle of adoption led to many abuses, and he thought that they prevailed among the nobility in a greater degree than among the untitled people. Having sacrificed his two sons at Port Arthur, he therefore decided not to continue his line, and in special directions for the benefit of his executors he asked that no successor should be appointed to his name and title. As three years had elapsed since the death of the General—the time prescribed by the law wherein a successor must be appointed—it was thought that the wishes of the deceased were to be respected. The authorities, however, decided otherwise. While technically obeying the wishes of Count NOGI by allowing the title to legally lapse, they then proceeded to create a new family of NOGI, without even asking the consent of the late General's relatives—the quibble that the new NOGI family is quite distinct from the old one is a mere subterfuge. In fact, the argument is destroyed at once by the announcement that the new Count NOGI has applied for the heirlooms of the late General to be handed over to him, thus assuming himself to be a descendant of the General. Public opinion in Japan may be said to be altogether opposed to the action of the officials, but as Imperial sanction has already been obtained, the matter is a somewhat difficult one for the newspapers to discuss, although they mainly get out of the difficulty by laying the responsibility on the officials of the Imperial Household Department. It would almost seem that the desire of the late Count NOGI was considered by the authorities as establishing a bad precedent, which it was not wise to pass unchallenged.

A mail for Europe *vid* Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

The Bureau of Civil Service in the Philippines has just concluded the largest single examination it ever held. Eight hundred and eleven office-seekers, most of them for second grade positions, took the examinations.

At an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., called for the 27th instant, a resolution for the voluntary winding up of the affairs of the Company will be considered.

The *Sui Fung* has not yet been fully raised from the water, but it is expected that when the tide recedes to-day the engineers will be able to pump her out. Another dead body, that of a woman, has been taken out from the 'tween decks.

An interim return by the Liquidator of One Hongkong Dollar per share to shareholders of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) is to be proposed for sanction at a meeting of members of the Company called for November 22nd.

An advertisement is published to-day of the Open-Air Concert and Fete which is to be held in the Public Gardens on Thursday the 21st instant in aid of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The vocalists will be Mrs. Villiers Smyth, Mr. A. J. England and Mr. H. E. Muriel.

Among the suggestions to be made to the Legislature by the Economic Society of the Philippines is one that the sum of $25,000 be publicly offered to the inventor of some means to rid the Philippines once and for all of the locust pest that has burdened it for so many years. A similar prize is to be suggested for the discoverer of a means of eradicating rinderpest.

Mr. Silva, of 16, Shelley Street, reported to the police that while he was in his bath-room someone stole from a sitting-room at his residence $115 in notes. Another theft reported is that of a silver cigarette case, belonging to Captain Maxwell, of the *Manipuri*, lying at Kowloon Docks. The cigarette case was stolen from a locked drawer in the Captain's cabin on the steamer.

At the Magistracy yesterday nine men were charged with frequenting an opium divan and one was charged with keeping the divan and with being in unlawful possession of four mace of opium dross other than Government opium and nine taels of Halan opium. Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the alleged keeper, and asked for a remand in order that the defence might prepare their case and call witnesses. The Magistrate pointed out that if he remanded Mr. Hind's client he would have to remand all the other men as well, and he decided that the case must be proceeded with. Ultimately all ten defendants were discharged.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY AND ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE FUND.

The total of this Fund now amounts to $5,102.94.

Since the last list was published, subscriptions have been received from the following:—

Mrs. De Souza.
"Two Sympathisers."
Mr. E. L. Sim.
Mrs. H. P. Winslow.
Mr. C. A. Hooper.
Rev. David and Mrs. Sutherland.
Anonymous.
E. P.
Mr. A. B. Crew.
Mr. Geo. Piercy.
Messrs. J. R. Michael & Co.
Mr. R. Chapman.
Mr. M. P. Talati.
Mr. M. J. D. Stephens.
H. C.
"Hongkew."
Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp.

N. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1915.

The Fund closes on 21st October and contributions of any amounts will be welcome.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—

Chinese Association of Palik Papan, East Borneo, 855 Guilders	$ 785.74
Tiong Hoa Hwe Koan, of Berouw Borneo 700 Guilders	691.25
Chung Wa Hok Hau of Chaoes Malang, Java, 250 Guilders	229.75
Per Fook Lee Yuen of Grand Forks, B.C.	223.00
Per Mr. Cheah Cheang Lim from the Chinese Widows and Orphans Institution, Perak, Ipoh, 2nd contribution	113.54
Quong Wah Yuen and Wah Hing Tong, Honolulu	100.00
Messrs. Lee Woo Tong, Rangoon	25.00
Already acknowledged	$556,893.53
Total	$559,061.81

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AN UNLICENSED LAUNCH.

RESPONSIBILITY OF OWNER FOR CHARTERER'S ACTS.

Before Commander Beckwith, R.N. (Harbourmaster and Marine Magistrate), at the Marine Court yesterday the hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. W. S. Bailey was charged with plying his steam launch *Bailey No. 2* for hire to tow lighters in the Harbour. Mr. A. M. Preston (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) appeared for the defendant.

The Magistrate said it appeared that the defendant had sent a letter to the Harbour Office on the 7th August in which he informed the Harbour Master of his intention to sub-let his launch *Bailey No. 2* to the Tung Wo firm of coal merchants. On the 9th August a reply was sent to the defendant that before sub-letting his launch a licence must be taken out. On the 1st October a certificate was issued, and a bond entered into three days later. In the meantime the launch was found towing cargo boats in the Harbour.

Mr. Preston said his defence was that the launch was not towing junks for hire. The launch was sub-let to the Tung Wo, who owned several coal lighters, and these junks that were being towed were the firm's own, and were not plying for hire. They received no payment for it.

Lieut. Davey, R.N.R., said that on the 9th August he wrote to Bailey & Co. that the launch could not be used for towing without a licence. He also spoke to the defendant later about the matter, and he appeared to understand that he had to have a licence before he could use his launch for the purpose in which he was using it.

R. Rocha, junk inspector, said the launch was coming from eastward to westward about 7.30 in the morning on the date in question. He asked for the licence. He did not know who owned the launch at the time. She was towing cargo-boats and was under way off Salt Fish Lane.

Mr. Preston—You say you did not know who owned the launch at the time you asked for the licence?—No.

His Worship—I think we can end all this.

Mr. Preston—I must insist on getting the truth as to what happened.

His Worship—We must cut it short somewhere. There is no bearing on the case—

Mr. Preston—With great respect, I say there is.

His Worship—And I say there is not, and as I am dealing with the case I am going on with it. This is a plain case of plying for hire and towing without a licence. Can you prove she has a licence?

Mr. Preston—No.

His Worship—Then what are you wasting my time for?

Mr. Preston—I must have it for purposes of appeal that she was towing cargo boats and plying for hire.

After further argument, his worship said—If these unlicensed launches are sub-let without licences they go on contravening the section. We will never get any further than that. We have held that for the last sixty-one years in this Court. If Mr. Bailey had realised that, and had pointed out that this point had escaped him at the time, it might have been dealt with in another way. He has given me a lot of trouble in this case and as it is a test case I am going on with it.

Mr. Preston—Will your worship make inquiries as to whether she was hired or not?

His Worship—I suppose Mr. Bailey does not claim to be the owner of the cargo boats, does he?

Mr. Preston—No.

Mr. Bailey, in evidence, said he notified the authorities of the charter and told the Tung Wo he was not responsible for what they did.

Mr. Preston contended that the owner of a launch could do as he pleased with it as regarded letting it out.

His worship fined the defendant $25.

On Mr. Preston's application, his worship agreed to state a case, in view of a possible appeal.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council takes place this afternoon.

The Orders of the day are:—

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding nine million eighty-one thousand two hundred and nine dollars to the Public Service of the year 1916."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Mother Superioress in this Colony of the Society of the 'Daughters of Charity of the Canossian Institute,' by which the institution known as the Italian Convent is carried on."

THE WAR.

DISAFFECTION AND DISQUIET IN BULGARIA.

TROOPS' RELUCTANCE TO FIGHT "MOTHER RUSSIA."

FIERCE FIGHTING NEAR BELGRADE.

BRITISH ARTILLERY INFLICTS SEVERE LOSSES ON INVADERS.

BIG RUSSIAN VICTORY.

THE SERBIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE INVASION OF SERBIA.

SANGUINARY FIGHTING IN SERBIA.

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.

AMSTERDAM, October 13th.

A Vienna *communiqué* regarding the situation at the Serbian front claims that the Austro-Germans have "gained considerable ground" but only 600 prisoners, it says, were captured in Belgrade, besides nine naval guns, and twenty-six field-gun barrels (?) It speaks of bloody fighting and concludes by saying that the Danube flotilla is removing river mines and Russian sea mines.

SEMENDRIA STORMED.

AMSTERDAM, October 12th.

Some further progress in Serbia is claimed by a Berlin *communiqué*, including the storming of Semendria yesterday.

FEROCIOUS FIGHTING AROUND BELGRADE.

PARIS, October 13th.

A telegram from Nish on the 10th inst. stated that stubborn fighting was occurring on the hills surrounding Belgrade. The summits were taken and retaken, artillery firing uninterruptedly for three days. The Serbians in the morning seized excellent positions in the neighbourhood of Topchider, throwing back the Germans on to a suburb of Belgrade. Fighting is continuing ferociously.

WANTON DESTRUCTION IN BELGRADE.

The enemy threw more than 50,000 shells into the town, not sparing even the hospitals or Churches. A Synagogue was destroyed, burying hundreds of Jewish families who had taken refuge in the vaults.

BRITISH ARTILLERYMEN BUSY.

A battery of French artillery participated in the defence of the capital. British troops, with heavy guns, inflicted severe losses on the enemy and sank two monitors on the Danube.

SERBIA'S RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS MENACED.

LONDON, October 12th.

A telegram from Athens says that two Bulgarian Divisions are attacking the Serbians in the direction of Kniashivatz, which is 26 miles to the north-east of Nish.

Reuter's correspondent at Nish confirms that the Bulgarians are attacking Kniashivatz. Also it is officially announced that the Bulgarians, moving along the Vlasina River, have reached a point 25 miles to the south-east of Nish, and only ten miles eastward of the railway, but all attacks have so far been heavily repulsed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EIGHT AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMY CORPS ATTACKING

It is estimated in Rome that eight Austro-German Army Corps are attacking the Serbians on a 50-mile front. It is stated that the Prince of Wied, ex-King of Albania, is with the Germans against Serbia.

ALBANIANS TO ASSIST BULGARIANS.

Bands commanded by Bulgarians have already been organised in Albania for the purpose of attacking Montenegro and Serbia.

DISQUIET IN BULGARIA.

RESERVISTS REFUSE TO FIGHT AGAINST RUSSIA.

SALONIKA, October 12th.

Reuter's correspondent at Sofia has arrived with the Entente Ministers. In a message on the 9th inst. he says that the Bulgarian authorities, from the King downwards, were most courteous to the departing Ministers. The population generally were grieved and anxious at the turn events had taken. The best circles are discontented and uneasy at the Government's policy and many Reservists have declared that they will lay down their arms rather than fight against Russia.

MACEDONIA NOT YET MENACED.

The distribution of the Bulgarian Military forces, says the correspondent, indicates that Pirot and Nish, not Macedonia, are their immediate objective.

CHEERS FOR "MOTHER RUSSIA."

The Times' correspondent at Salonika says that the special train conveying the Entente Ministers from Sofia to Dedeagatch passed several trainloads of recruits, who greeted them with frantic cheers for "Mother Russia."

BULGARIANS MUTINY.

Greek refugees state that 80 men were court-martialled and shot in Bulgarian villages on the Black Sea for refusing to fight against the Russians.

SILENCING CRITICISM.

The Agrarian leader, M. Stambulivski, who reproached King Ferdinand, has been imprisoned.

BRITAIN BREAKS WITH BULGARIA.

LONDON, October 13th

The Bulgarian Minister to London has been handed his passports.

ITALY CO-OPERATING WITH ALLIES.

LONDON, October 13th.

A Paris correspondent states that Italy is co-operating in the transport and landing of the Allied troops at Salonika. An Italian Military Attaché is conferring with the General Staff there. Perhaps Italy will decide to take an active part in the war in the Balkan theatre. This would radically alter the whole situation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN REPORTS.

German newspapers declare that the Allies are preparing to land at Dedeagatch and that the Russians are ready to attack Bulgaria.

300,000 ALLIED TROOPS WILL SAFEGUARD SERBIA.

PARIS, October 13th.

The Chairman of one of the French Parliamentary Commissions, interviewed, states that a competent authority calculates that 300,000 Allies through Saloniki would be sufficient to safeguard Serbia. He says that his Commission has resolved that this shall be accomplished without delay, despite every obstacle.

The *Temps* and the *Debats* emphasise that Russia and Italy must liberally assist the British and French defending Serbia.

FRENCH PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

PARIS, October 13th.

M. Viviani, in a statement to the Chamber of Deputies on the Balkan situation, detailed how the Allies strove to re-establish Balkan unity, based on mutual sacrifices. Serbia assented to cruel sacrifices, and Greece and Rumania gave cordial support, but our efforts were wrecked by Bulgaria's equivocation and double-dealing. It was now the duty of the Allies to help heroic Serbia, who was threatened on two fronts. We were closely co-operating to this end without weakening our own fronts. We mean to ensure for Serbia, Greece, and Rumania a respect for the Treaty of Bukharest, of which we are the guarantors.

He ridiculed the comparison of the landings at Salonika with the violation of Belgium by Germany and concluded by saying that the British and French Governments were agreed regarding the importance of the forces to be employed.

"We are in perfect accord with General Joffre," he said. "Russia has expressed her anxiety to join us in aiding Serbia, and to-morrow her troops will be fighting side by side with ours. Never was the accord between the Allies more complete or more close, and never were we more confident of common victory."

GREECE'S ARMED NEUTRALITY.

WILL BE ADAPTED TO FUTURE EVENTS.

ATHENS, October 12th.

M. Zaimis announced in the Chamber of Deputies that the Government's policy would be the same as had been followed since the beginning of the war, namely, neutrality. It would be armed as regards the present, and would be adapted to future events.

M. Venezelos, replying, said the majority of the Chamber would support the Government as long as the principles of his policy were unchanged. It was not a question whether Greece ought to join the war, but when it was to the interest of Greece that Bulgaria should be crushed. Should Bulgaria conquer, Hellenism would be completely vanquished.

ENTENTE POWERS' PROMISES TO GREECE.

ATHENS, October 13th.

M. Venezelos, in the course of a speech, revealed the assurances received from the Entente Powers concerning the restitution of the Aegean Islands and Cyprus to Greece.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOUSTON STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, October 13th.

The Houston liner *Halizones*, homeward bound from India, has been sunk. The crew were saved.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STRUGGLE AT SOUCHEZ CONTINUES.

PARIS, October 12th. 4.40 p.m.

To-day's *communiqué* says:—The battle continues in the Souchez region, where the French have taken more prisoners. There has been a violent reciprocal bombardment in Lorraine.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROGRESS CONTINUES IN CHAMPAGNE.

PARIS, October 13th. 1.25 a.m.

A *communiqué* says:—The enemy in the afternoon violently bombarded the trenches we captured yesterday to the north-east of Souchez, when we took 164 prisoners.

There is an intense artillery duel south of the Somme and on the Aisne front.

Our progress continues in Champagne towards La Goutte Ravine, which we command.

Westwards, attempted enemy attacks in Lorraine and the Vosges completely failed.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS BREAK ENEMY FRONT.

BIG CAPTURES IN SOUTH-EASTERN THEATRE.

PETROGRAD, October 12th.

The Russians have achieved a big success in the south-eastern theatre, where they broke the enemy's front on the River Strypa. Already 60 officers and 2,000 men have been taken prisoner, and four guns and ten machine-guns captured. The Russians are following up this success.

PETROGRAD, October 13th.

The latest *communiqué* confirms the details of the Russian victory along the Strypa, which was gained after the storming of the enemy's last line of defence and a strong fortified work, and the repulse of a violent counter-attack.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN DVINSK REGION.

Desperate fighting continues in the Dvinsk region.

The Germans north-west of Illukst captured part of the Russian trenches, but the Russian artillery forced the Germans to abandon the trenches and a village on the southern shore of Lake Demmen, north-east of Novo Alexandrovsk. The Russians suddenly, at dawn on the 10th inst., without firing a shot, attacked and carried three lines of trenches on the shore of the lake, capturing prisoners and machine-guns. The Russians were also successful on the northern shore of Lake Prisviatz.

The Russians to the south of Lake Obole crossed the river Prorva and occupied three villages. They also captured an isthmus at the northern end of Lake Boguinskoe.

The Germans were dislodged by the bayonet from a village south-west of Pinsk and fled in disorder, losing heavily from Maxim-gun fire.

The Russian cavalry made a successful series of raids south of Pripet, on the left bank of the Styr. Attempts of the enemy to cross the Styr below Tcharotrysk were unsuccessful.

BOLD RUSSIAN ONSLAUGHTS.

PETROGRAD, October 13th.

The victory of the Strypa was the result of hard fighting and bold Russian onslaughts on the Centre, which was the Galician village of Haivoronka, west of Trembovlia. The Russians had the upper hand of the fighting on the 10th inst., and followed up their success on the 11th, when, besides taking two lines of trenches, they stormed a fort and a farm on a hill east of the village.

This work, according to a *communiqué*, consisted of an elaborate system of covered trenches, connected by a corridor with armoured loopholes, and surrounded by a double line of entanglements. The survivors of the garrison, numbering 252, surrendered, with a gun and three Maxims.

Subsequently the Russians, in a fresh effort in the same district, forced the enemy's lines on Mount Makova, where they captured a whole Austrian battalion.

These successes led to a general disorderly retirement of the enemy in the whole of the sector. The Russians, closely pursuing, entered Haivoronka over a burning bridge and crossed the Strypa the same evening. Cavalry sabred the fleeing Austrians and captured a convoy.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR IN THE AIR.

FORMIDABLE DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH AERIAL ARMY.

NEW YORK, October 12th.

A despatch from Paris describes the first inspection by a party of British and American journalists of great aero parks containing the newest and most wonderful additions to the Aerial Army. Recent development has been such that the account reads almost like a romance. The Aerial Army is formed into Divisions and Squadrons, with battle-planes, cruiser-planes, and torpedo-planes, all heavily armoured with three-inch cannon and mitrailleuses.

"As we entered the vast enclosure," says the writer, "a monster battle-plane loomed, thirty feet high and 130 feet across its planes. Then the monster flew, carrying a crew of twelve and two cannon on its wings, throwing three inch steel projectiles. The machine possessed the steadiness of an ordinary biplane.

"Next there rose a fleet of armoured cruisers over a front of half a mile. All were heavily armed, and rose almost vertically at a speed of 90 miles an hour. Soon there was the roar of the three-inch guns overhead.

"One of the most daring of the fliers fired his gun while plunging. Soldiers make capable operators after three months' instruction. Numerous schools are equipping many thousands for the new and terrible aerial war, in which France will take the lead. These squadrons will soon begin attacking the enemy's communications and rail junctions, demoralising the enemy."

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED IN A STORM.

LONDON, October 13th.

A letter from Brussels mentions that a Zeppelin was destroyed in a storm on September 9th, several of the crew being killed.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN THE CAMEROONS.

MARKED BRITISH ADVANCE.

LONDON, October 12th.

The Press Bureau announces that the British, under Lieut.-Colonel Haywood, after an engagement lasting for 30 hours, captured Wumbyaga, in the Camerons, which is a marked advance into the southern region. The enemy, who is in considerable force, is being pursued.

Reuter learns that with the return of the dry season operations will be resumed both north and south.

IMPORTANT AMERICAN NOTE TO GERMANY.

SAFETY OF AMERICAN PASSENGERS AND CREWS.

WASHINGTON, October 13th.

A fresh Note has been sent to Germany on the subject of the *William P. Frye*, insisting on the removal of passengers and crews of American ships destroyed by submarines to a safer place than the ships' boats.

PAPER FOR GOLD AND SILVER.

AUSTRIA'S SIGNIFICANT APPEAL.

LONDON, October 13th.

The Austrian Government has appealed to the public to bring all their gold, silver, jewellery, plate, and other articles of these metals to the Mint. Persons surrendering gold and silver are promised full payment in banknotes.

LORD CURZON.

LONDON, October 13th.

Lord Curzon was present yesterday at a meeting of the Cabinet War Committee.

THE RECRUITING ORGANISATION.

LONDON, October 13th.

It is understood that General Mackinnon will be Lord Derby's chief military assistant in his recruiting work.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICA MUST REMAIN NEUTRAL.

VIEWS OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, October 13th.

President Wilson, in a series of addresses at various womens' societies, affirmed with great emphasis that America must remain neutral throughout the European war. "We must keep out not merely to avoid trouble but to preserve the foundations on which peace could be rebuilt. America must preserve the cause of humanity."

He declared in another speech that all Americans, on pain of ostracism, must be more than neutral. Too many citizens were without sufficient affection for American ideals. This is taken as a challenge to hyphenated Americans, whom he described as very vocal and not very influential.

GERMAN FACTORIES SHUTTING DOWN.

AMSTERDAM, October 13th.

German textile factories continue to shut down owing to lack of raw material.

EXTORTIONATE SUGAR DEALERS.

LONDON, October 13th.

The Sugar Commission has issued a strong warning to sugar wholesale merchants and retailers against charging over the fixed prices, threatening to cut off the supplies of the offenders.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

LONDON, October 13th.

In the House of Lords Lord Islington introduced a Bill enabling persons during the war, and for two years thereafter, to be appointed to or admitted into the Indian Civil Service without examination.

PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, October 13th.

H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught has been operated on for appendicitis. The condition of Her Royal Highness is satisfactory.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

A SINO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

PEKING, October 12th.

A Sino-Russian agreement has been reached, whereby China assists in the restriction of importation of alcohol into Serbia and Russia assists in the restriction of opium going into China.

INCREASED SALT REVENUE.

PEKING, October 12th.

The Salt Revenue to the end of September was $6,000,000 better than in the same period in 1914.

AMERICAN LOAN RUMOUR.

PEKING, October 12th.

The reported American loan of $50,000,000 is officially denied.

A NEW FLAG.

PEKING, October 12th.

It is understood that the Government has decided upon a new flag, consisting of a white background, a red border and two golden dragons encircling a red sun.

HOLT'S PURCHASE THE INDRA LINE.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* says it has authority to announce that an important shipping deal was on August 31st completed between the two well-known firms of British shipowners, Messrs. Alfred Holt and Company and Messrs. T. B. Royden and Company. The former company has acquired from the latter company their fleet of Indra liners, seven in number, which run between New York and the Far East, and the transaction is of vast importance in further strengthening British shipping interests in the Far East. The following are the names and tonnage of the vessels concerned:—

Indra, 5,713 tons;
Indradeo, 5,359 tons;
Indraghiri, 5,723 tons;
Indrakuala, 5,691 tons;
Indrasamha, 5,197 tons;
Indrawadi, 5,194 tons;
Inverclyde, 4,395 tons.

Messrs. Alfred Holt and Company now become probably the largest private shipowning company in the world, having about 80 ships, ranging from 6,000 to over 14,000 tons, most of which are engaged in the Far Eastern trades. The journal adds:—The ships purchased are of a very high-class type. We are not in a position to make any announcement as to the details or the amount of the purchase consideration, except that we understand it was entirely a cash transaction. The two companies concerned, as is well known, are representative of the strongest class of British shipowners, and the arrangement will enhance the vast shipping and trading interest of Messrs. Alfred Holt and Company, thereby furthering the connection and sympathies between Great Britain and the countries of the Far East.

Cuthbert Palmer & Co.
The Wine Merchants of the East

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
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[64

SEVERE ATTACK OF BARBER'S ITCH

Face Like Badly Cooked Lobster. Cheeks and Neck Fairly Smothered With Small Red Spots. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Face as If Never Known Ringworm.

62, Norbury Court Rd., Norbury, London, S. W., Eng.—"About eight years ago the barber scraped my face rather badly and made it very sore. In a week or two, having had to be shaved every day, I found my cheeks and neck fairly smothered with small red spots. A couple of months showed that it had got very much worse and I was told that I had a severe attack of barbers itch. After trying treatments for several months I finished up with them with a face like a badly cooked lobster.

"After eighteen months of this I noticed the Cuticura Soap and Ointment at the chemists and decided to try them. The effect of the treatment was really astounding for my face stopped irritating. In less than six weeks my face was as if it had never known the rash. That was six years ago and the trouble has never shown again." (Signed) R. Reynolds, Jan. 21, 1914.

The regular use of Cuticura Soap for toilet and bath not only tends to preserve, purify and beautify the skin, scalp, hair and hands, but assists in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, yellow, oily, mothy and other unwholesome conditions of the skin.

Samples Free by Post

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are ill, also the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment; which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of

GRASSHOPPER
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PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP
79-4]

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Miss d Almada e Castro
Master d Almada e Castro
Mr J. H. Backhouse
Mr & Mrs F. J. Barkey
Mr J. H. Baring
Mr R. Murray Bain
Mr R. E. Bellios
Mrs E. R. Bellios
Mr C. D. J. Bell
Mr J. J. Blandin
Mr J. Blickyaden
Mr J. P. Bourne
Mr G. C Bouman
Mr W. E. Bowerman
Mr J. P. Browne
Mr & Mrs R. D Bunn and child
Mad. Cecile
Mr C. Champlin
Mr F. C. Charman
Mr H. Chcetham
Mr P. H. Clarke
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Mr W. A. Dowley
Miss M. E. Dury
Mrs E. D. Ea tman
Mr E. H. Ellis
Mr P. P. English
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Mr B. K. Mehta
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Mr Wm. Moore
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Mr & Mrs W. B. Neighbour
Mr A. Nissim
Mrs Nissim
Mr J. Ormiston
Mr T. N. Parsley
Mr A. J. Pitcher
Mr & Mrs E. M. Raymond
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Miss F. Ray
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Mad. Salle
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HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT. Subscription, paid in advance, $19 per annum. Postage $2 to any part of the world.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 13th at 10.55 a.m.—Pressure has increased slightly over Annam, and decreased elsewhere, more especially over Japan, a depression being situated to the South of Hakodate.

A weak anti-cyclone covers N. China; the depression over Annam has nearly filled up. A typhoon is indicated in the Pacific at a considerable distance to the east of the Visayas; its direction of motion is unknown.

Moderate to fresh easterly winds will prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	East winds, moderate to fresh; fair to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

13TH OCTOBER A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	29.79	—	—	SE	7	—
Hakodate	"	29.67	—	—	N	1	—
Tokio	"	29.79	—	—	WSW	1	—
Kooti	"	29.86	—	—	WSW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	29.93	—	—	NNW	1	—
Kagosima	"	29.94	—	—	NW	1	—
Ustima	"	29.85	—	—	N	2	—
Naha	"	29.93	—	—	NNE	3	—
Ishi'jma	"	29.96	—	—	N	1	—
Bonin Is.	"	29.93	—	—	SSW	1	—
Chefoo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	"	30.03	62	46	NNW	1	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.09	65	100	N	1	bf
Gutsiaff	"	30.04	78	—	NE	3	ov
Sharp Peak	"	29.93	76	77	NNE	2	o
Amoy	9 a.	29.91	78	78	NE	2	o
Swatow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.95	72	91	E	2	b
Taichu	"	29.99	77	—	—	0	o
Tainan	"	29.87	73	—	SE	2	b
Koshun	"	29.87	81	—	NE	6	o
Pescadores	"	—	—	—	—	0	—
Canton	6 a.	29.91	78	91	—	0	o
Hongkong	"	29.89	80	83	E	3	o
Gap Rock	"	29.90	—	—	E	4	c
Macao	"	29.78	79	92	ENE	2	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hothow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paulien	6 a.	29.82	79	92	SE	5	o
Tourane	"	29.79	77	—	WSW	2	b
Cape St. James	"	29.84	77	—	WSW	2	o
Aparri	"	29.84	77	90	—	0	r
Dagupan	"	29.78	75	96	—	0	o
Manila	"	29.79	75	96	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.76	77	92	ENE	2	o
Tacloban	"	29.76	77	92	NW	2	o
Iloilo	"	29.76	77	94	NW	1	o
Surigao	"	29.78	75	96	WSW	1	r
Labuan	"	29.82	78	91	SW	4	b

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

Shinyo Maru .. 6 a. 29.94 80 — NE 5 c

C. W. JEFFERIES, *Director.*

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h haze, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squalls, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7 RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 13th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.97	29.95	29.90
Temperature	85	80	83
Humidity	77	85	76
Wind Direction	East	East	ESE
" Force	4	3	4
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	—	0.05	—

Highest open air Temperature on 12th... 84
Lowest open air Temperature on 12th .. 80

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 14th to 20th October.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER. H'kong. Mean Time	Height ft.	LOW WATER. H'kong. Mean Time	Height ft.
Thurs.	14	h. m. 2 58 a	ft. in. 4 6	h. m. m 7 35	ft. in. 1 6
				5 10 a	4 4
Fri.	15	m 0 24	7 6	m 8 57	1 7
		No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
Satur.	16	m 1 36	7 2	m 10 22	1 8
		No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
Sun.	17	m 3 40	6 9	m 11 30	1 8
		6 5 a	5 9	10 38 a	4 9
Mon.	18	m 5 9	6 8		
		7 9 a	5 5	0 19 a	1 9
Tues.	19	m 6 16	6 8	m 0 4	4 3
		7 29 a	5 7	0 58 a	2 2
Wed.	20	m 7 15	6 7	m 1 0	3 7
		7 50 a	5 2	1 32 a	2 5

AFTER THE WAR.

THE EFFECT ON AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

PITTSBURG, August 28th.

The metal industry of the United States is dependent on war orders approximately to the extent of 40 per cent. of output. Domestic trade is not responding to the influence of the vast amount of wealth being poured into this country from Europe. The hurried expansion of the steel industry to rush out shells and rifles will have to be paid for out of the earnings of these contracts. The country will have no further use for these plants after the war unless the export trade in manufactured articles to replace property destroyed will be manufactured in the United States.

In the great rush now prevailing steel makers are loath to accept contracts for materials beyond the last of the year. It is presumed that should the war continue, much higher prices will be obtained than are now being received. Frantic efforts are being made by Great Britain and her allies to place enormous contracts for steel to be used in projectiles. France alone is inquiring for 50,000 tons a month for the next six months. England has a buyer in Pittsburg who placed an order for 25,020 tons of steel which will be put into machinery in Manchester, England.

Another inquiry is for 150,000 tons of rounds for an Eastern shell maker. The Baldwin Locomotive Company requires 18,000 tons for munitions. A Chester, Penn., firm has closed for 24,000 tons. France and Russia each have placed orders with an Eastern steel mill for 15,000 tons. These are only some of the larger requirements. In addition to this there are numerous inquiries and orders for smaller allotments, which swells the aggregate into such an enormous tonnage that the steel industry is unable to take care of the demand.

RAILROAD ORDERS TURNED DOWN.

It may not be repeated again in the lifetime of those now living that the steel industry does not care for railroad business. Four large rail mills in this country are working double turn on large rounds for shells, and railroad managers have as much as been told to keep their rail orders in their desks until times for delivery are more propitious.

As a result of the depletion of steel billets, prices have been advanced on nearly all lines of finished steel except on galvanized goods, which have found lower levels on account of the reduced cost of spelter. As Pittsburg mills have no billets to spare there are no quotations offered. Eastern Pennsylvania steel makers have advanced their price to $31.50 and $33 at mill. One sale went as high $33 at mill. Sheet bars can be had for delivery after October at $25 a ton in limited quantities with the proviso, if they have them to spare.

The New York Shipbuilding Company has contracted to build two more tank steamers, and the Cramp Company will build a second tanker for the Sun Art Company. These will require about 12,000 tons of steel. The total number of vessels contracted for by Atlantic seaboard shipyards will aggregate about sixty. This year will go on record as being by far the greatest steel ship building year in the history of the country. As a result of the demand plate mills are active.

The Carnegie Steel Company has advanced plates to $1.35, which has been followed by some of its competitors. By the first of September the new quotation will be generally accepted and a start made for another increase of a dollar on a ton. Structural shapes have also been pushed up to $1.35 and the demand is fairly active. With higher prices orders are being placed that could have been filled to better advantage six months ago.

PRICES ARE GOING UP.

The American Steel and Wire Company has advanced the price of plain wire $2 a ton, and $1 a ton on nails. Galvanized wire has declined $2 a ton, and $5 a ton on galvanized nails. Steel shafting has been advanced $1 a ton. Railroad track supplies have gone up $2 a ton. All sheet products, except galvanized, have been raised about $1 a ton. Blue annealed No. 10 gauge, is quoted in Pittsburg at $1.40.

The National Tube Company, it is said, will spend $5,000,000, increasing the Benwood plant near Wheeling, W. Va. This mill has not been in operation during dull periods largely because it was not up to date. The project involves an extension for which much ground has been purchased, so as to make it cheaper to operate. The J. G. White Corporation, New York, has inquiries out for 200 miles of line pipe. There is a general belief that black pipe will be advanced soon.

Big iron continues active and prices continue to advance. A New York sale during the week aggregated 50,000 tons of which 20,000 tons were taken from a Buffalo furnace at $40. An insistent demand has been made on furnace operators to quote for deliveries during 1916. This they have been loath to do on the rising market. One of the interesting events of the week was the shipment of 2,400 tons of Bessemer pig iron by fast freight to New York, in order to catch a steamer leaving for Italy. The Jones and Laughlin Steel Company has purchased 25,000 tons of pig iron.

Foreign inquiries for iron are large and it is due to this demand, much as to domestic buying, that prices are advancing. One sale of 10,000 tons of basic iron at $14.25, valleys, is reported. Bessemer is held at $15.50, valleys. Another advance of 25 cents a ton is imminent. Southern iron is firmer in price and as high as $12.50 is asked for 1916 delivery.

Owing to the failure of shipments of ferro manganese from Great Britain spiegeleisen is in great demand. Ferro has sold as high as $140 a ton, sea-board.

THE EASTMAN KODAK CO. BRANDED A TRUST.

SHERMAN LAW VIOLATED.

BUFFALO, N.Y., August 24th.

The Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, is a monopoly in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, according to a decision handed down here to-day by Judge John R. Hazel, of the United States District Court.

The decision grants the defendant company an opportunity to present a plan "for the abrogation of the illegal monopoly" on the first day of the November term.

Judge Hazel, in his opinion, stated that, while it appeared that no irremediable hardship would result from a separation of the present business into two or more separate companies, it was not at this time intended to indicate a dissolution, division or reorganization.

It no doubt is possible, he said, that an adequate measure of relief might result from enjoining the unfair practices of the terms of sale agreements, and from a separation of the business. If an appeal from this interlocutory decree is taken to the Supreme Court, and this decision is affirmed, such plan is to be presented within 60 days from the filing of the mandate.

The opinion reviewed in detail the acquisition of the control of raw paper and of competing companies, and stated that it was difficult to avoid the conclusion that these acts were for the purpose of suppressing competition and in furtherance of an intention to form a monopoly.

Judge Hazel dismissed the Government's claim that contracts for the manufacture of motion picture films entered into between the defendants and the Motion Picture Patents Company were violations of the statute.

The Court quoted the great gains and profits of the company for the year 1912, which amounted to $15,633,551.33 on total sales of $24,763,407.65, as showing the large disproportion between the cost of manufacture and the price paid by the consumer. It is undisputed, the Court held, that the Eastman Company controlled approximately 75 per cent. or 20 per cent. of the entire trade and had accordingly obtained a monopoly.

The bill against the Eastman companies was filed in the United States District Court in Buffalo on June 9th, 1913. A month later, July 15, 1913, the company filed its answer, and for a year various attempts were made to bring about a settlement, the company agreeing to make changes in selling policy and other alterations in its business methods asked by the Government, except its practice of fixing retail prices on its goods, which it contended was necessary for the protection of its customers against price-cutting by retailers. These offers apparently were unsatisfactory, and on Monday, April 27, 1914, the trial was opened in Buffalo before District Judge John R. Hazel. The trial continued intermittently until May 15, 1915, when it was finally submitted to Judge Hazel for decision.

THE SINKING OF THE "ARABIC."

GERMANY'S FIRST REPLY TO UNITED STATES.

NO COMPENSATION.

According to a Berlin telegram, the following memorandum, accompanying a short Note, was handed to the American Ambassador there on the 10th ult.:—

On August 19th, in the forenoon, a German submarine 60 miles south of Kinsale stopped the British steamer *Dunsley* and was going to sink the prize by gunfire. At this moment the commander of the submarine saw a big steamer coming straight on to him. This steamer, which afterwards proved to be the *Arabic*, was recognized as hostile, because neither flag nor neutrality signal was hoisted. Approaching, she changed her original direction, then again turned, coming directly to the submarine. From this the commander gained the impression that the steamer intended to attack and ram the submarine. The commander, in order to forestall attack, submerged the submarine and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After the shot he ascertained that persons were on board and escaped in 15 boats.

According to his instructions, the commander of the submarine was only allowed to attack the *Arabic* without warning and without saving human lives if the ship either tried to escape or offered resistance. However, from what happened the commander was obliged to conclude that the *Arabic* intended wilfully to attack the submarine. This conclusion was the more obvious as the submarine on August 14th, in the forenoon, in the Irish Sea, was fired at from a great distance by a big British liner, apparently belonging to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, without its having fired at or stopped the same.

The German Government is extremely sorry at the loss of life caused by the commander's proceeding, and especially expresses its regrets to the United States Government for the death of American citizens. It, however, cannot recognize the obligation for compensation, even if the commander should have made a mistake about the aggressive intention of the *Arabic*.

In the event that an agreement cannot be reached between the German and American Governments concerning this point, Germany is ready to submit the case to The Hague Tribunal according to Article 38 of The Hague Convention. Thereby Germany considers that, as a matter of course, that Tribunal's judgment shall have no significance as a general decision regarding the permissibility or non-permissibility in international law of German submarine warfare.

Berlin, September 7th, 1915.

BILLS OF LADING.

BOARD OF TRADE REQUIREMENTS.

The following announcement has been made by the Board of Trade:—

The Board of Trade have received numerous inquiries with regard to the manner in which bills of lading should be made out during the war, in order to minimize risk of delay if vessels are boarded or diverted at sea by officers of his Majesty's Navy.

It should be clearly understood that no form of consignment will secure to vessels immunity from the belligerent right of visit, search and detention, whatever the country or port from which they may have shipped the goods they are carrying and whatever the description of these goods; compliance with the following recommendations in respect of bills of lading will, however, minimize the risk of delay, and, will, therefore, be in the interest both of the ship and of the goods:—

(1) *Shipments to Neutral European ports or Russian ports in the Baltic or by vessels calling at a Neutral European port.*—In the case of goods shipped to a neutral European port or to a Russian port in the Baltic, or shipped by a vessel which is to call at a neutral European port, it is recommended that bills of lading should never be made out "to order," but that they should be made out either (a) to a named consignee, or (b) to a bank or financial house of high standing with the remark "Notify A.B.," "A.B." being the name of the person or firm for whom the goods are ultimately destined. Goods shipped to Holland should be consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

(2) *Shipments to British, French or Italian Ports or Russian ports not in the Baltic.*—It is not necessary that goods shipped to a British, French or Italian port, or to a Russian port not in the Baltic, should be consigned as above described, provided that it is clearly indicated in the bill of lading and in the manifest that the ultimate destination is as stated and provided that the vessel is not to call at a neutral European port on her voyage.

(3) *Shipments to Neutral Countries outside Europe.*—It is desirable in cases where the use of another form of consignment might lead to an interruption of the voyage that goods shipped to neutral countries outside Europe should be consigned in the same manner as those shipped to neutral countries in Europe; but where this course is not adopted, it should be clearly indicated in the bill of lading that the destination of the goods is outside Europe and is not in Asiatic Turkey, nor in nor adjacent to any enemy possession.

(4) In all cases it is essential that the bill of lading, or a certified copy of it, should be on board the vessel.

(5) Recommendations (2) and (3) are subject to the special requirements of Section 4 of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, which provides *inter alia* that, as regards the export from the United Kingdom of goods under Privy Council Licence the name of the consignee specified in the Privy Council Licence must be inserted in the bill of lading. The requirements of that Section of the Act as regards bills of lading will be regarded as being met if the bills are made out to a bank for the account of the person named in the Privy Council Licence, or to the order of the shippers for the account of the consignee named in the Privy Council Licence.

A bill of lading in which the name of the consignee is only inserted in the margin is not regarded as complying with the requirements of the Section.

TONGUE CUT OUT.

TERRIBLE CRIME BY GERMAN SPIES.

Among several further instances of atrocities committed by the Germans and brought to the notice of the committee appointed to inquire into allegations of German atrocities are some remarkable reports submitted by the Procurator of the Kharkoff Assize Court in protocols containing evidence delivered under oath.

One of the worst cases is that of a man named Matvei Posnakoff, who states that he was stopped by two strangers in civilian clothes, who addressed him in broken Russian, asking questions about the Russian troops. Posnakoff refused to give the desired information, and one of the men thereupon drew a revolver and threatened him with instant death.

The unfortunate man eventually admitted that, so far as he knew, the militia were not fighting. "We have plenty of troops," he said, "but I don't know where they are." Again the men threatened to kill him if he persisted in withholding information. They asked him whether he was married, and to this he replied in the affirmative, saying he had a wife and four children.

"Then we will only cut out your tongue," said one of the Germans. The wretched man was seized by the throat by one of the men whilst the other cut away his tongue. He lost consciousness, and when he recovered his senses he found himself bound to a tree, from which after a time he succeeded in loosening himself.

He was too weak to walk, but after a rest he managed to make his way to the Russian lines, where by means of writing and gestures he related his horrible story.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club, Extraordinary General Meeting.

Saturday, 30th Oct.:—
2 p.m.—Ministering Children's League Bazaar

Wednesday, 3rd Nov.:—
2.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.

ROBERT LANSING.

AN ENGLISH APPRECIATION.

[BY PERRITON MAXWELL IN THE "DAILY CHRONICLE."]

Recently there has appeared in the newspapers of Great Britain an apocryphal yarn concerning Mr. Robert Lansing, the present American Secretary of State, and successor of the now almost forgotten Mr. Wiliam Jennings Bryan. The yarn is not worth repeating, but the essence of it is that Mr. Lansing is "a first-rate second-rate man." This characterisation could not be farther from the truth. It is beginning to dawn on the American people (and to many outside America) that in Mr. Lansing they have a diplomatist who mixes common sense with human sentiment, and whose long and honourable record as international lawyer, practical statesman, successful author, keen sportsman, and all-round man of affairs makes him quite the most capable figure, with the exception of President Wilson, now in the national Cabinet. The mantle of Mr. Bryan—which never did fit that statesman too gracefully—has fallen on shoulders well able to support it with decorum and ease.

It is not stretching the truth to say that with the entrance into the Cabinet of Mr. Lansing as the American Prime Minister, the whole tone of the official family at Washington was changed from one of insistent and frequently comic flamboyance to one of calm dignified restraint. Personal dynamics have given place to collective performance; rainbow rhetoric and verbal pyrotechnics have been supplanted by straightforward speech and public utterances of point and meaning. To-day the Cabinet sitting at the head of the American Government is a conclave of wise counsellors, men of worldly experience and logical minds, and men in accord with the convictions and determination of the President and his chief aid, the new Prime Minister.

THE SPIRIT OF NEUTRALITY.

It should be of paramount interest to Britons that Mr. Lansing, with Mr. Wilson, interprets the spirit of neutrality as something not in any way divorced from the broad concerns of humanity, not a thing to be weighed abstractedly, or held aloof from sentiment, nor yet an impregnable shield behind which a great, if isolated, nation might play at hide-and-seek with those of the belligerent Powers whose purses are the longest. Neutrality spells integrity in the Lansing vocabulary.

Something of his own imperturbable mental balance and something of his sunny personality seem to have affected his Cabinet confrères since Mr. Lansing's advent. A tireless worker, he has found time for play; a master-student of international law, he is something of a landscape artist and a very good poet. He has written a widely accepted text-book called, with characteristic simplicity, "Government." He is one of the originators of the American Society of International Law, which numbers amongst its members such influential legal luminaries as ex-Ambassador Choate and Hon. Elihu Root. He is also an editor of the *American Journal of International Law* and an occasional contributor to the legal publications of his country. He has a smiling countenance, the reflection of a sincere soul, but I know of no man who can be so adamantine in his resolution.

It is said that the second Note to Germany in protestation at the Huns' menace to neutral shipping in their so-called warzone was formulated by Mr. Lansing, and this was before he had accepted the portfolio of the Secretary of State. Indeed, it is pretty well established that President Wilson sought Mr. Lansing's counsel long before the latter was ready to occupy the chair vacated by Mr. Bryan.

Admitted to the Bar in 1889, Mr. Lansing has been a busy lawyer in a big way ever since. He was associate-counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea Arbitration (1892-3) and sat on the Claims Commission which finally satisfactorily adjusted the seal fisheries dispute between this country and America. He was U.S. Solicitor in the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal (1903) and Counsel for the North Coast Fisheries Arbitration at The Hague in 1909-10. At 51 he is as physically fit as a boy and alive to every interest of modern existence. A golfer and fisherman, he takes his relaxation from work always out in the open.

STATESMAN AND POET.

When you harness Taurus to Pegasus you are courting calamity—unless you have an amazingly cool and clever driver to direct and control the incongruous team. As I said, Mr. Lansing is a weaver of verses—poetry that has an admixture of thought and music—and to his other activities one must record his work as a banker. He is vice-president of the Watertown, New York, Bank. Here, then, is an international lawyer who goes adventuring in the groves of Olympus with a depositors' balance-sheet in his pocket, a copy of Blackstone under his arm and an ear cocked to the rumble of war overseas. For make no mistake about Robert Lansing's ability to separate his ledgers from his sheepskins, his playful imagery from his appreciation of the stern realities of war. He is statesman first and then poet.

Americans, quite generally, feel assured that in their new Prime Minister they have a man of intensely human qualities and a highly developed sense of Justice; a man who, should he be called upon to face a great crisis, will be equal to it, and whatever the future holds, however events may swing, either towards good or evil, the world may be certain that at President Wilson's right hand there stands a man of clear brain, strong will and quiet forcefulness.

IRRIGATION SCHEMES FOR PHILIPPINES.

FOR INCREASING THE RICE CROPS.

The Economic Committee of the Philippines met at the office of Vice Governor Martin to hear the report of Teodoro R. Yangco as a committee of one detailed to report on the rice situation in the islands and the best manner of improving and increasing the crops of that staple.

Two main things, in the opinion of Mr. Yangco, are considered essential to a successful cultivation of rice in the islands, one the establishment of systems of irrigation and the other the eradication, at the earliest possible date, of rinderpest.

Mr. Yangco also took up the question of the extension of agricultural education in Los Baños. Mr. Yangco divided his report into three parts, that dealing with the importance of the improvement and encouragement of rice growing; the means that should be adopted to gain this end, and the passage of laws that will accomplish these ends.

The magnitude of this problem is properly conceived when we consider the millions of pesos paid annually to foreign countries for rice, says Mr. Yangco, and hence he advocates that a rice-raising campaign be started in all the rice-growing provinces as well as in those that do not raise that cereal. He advocates this for the rice-raising provinces in order that the rice now grown may be improved, and in the non-raising provinces also, so that they may assist in raising something for their own consumpton if not for commercial purposes.

He also urges tht the several bureaux of the service take a part in the campaign, such as the bureaux of agriculture and education and the agricultural school at Los Baños, as well as the provincial and municipal officials. He says this campaign should be carried on in every part of the archipelago.

He also calls attention to the need of the extension of the cultivation of corn. The use of this cereal offers two distinct advantages, he says, the advantage of being more economical than rice, and that of needing less attention and being able to better withstand heavy rains and the drought. He also points out that the cultivation of corn is an advantage, as the harvest is more rapid.

He says also that during Spanish domination the islands produced enough rice to supply the local demand, and that after American occupation a great deal of the labour used for the cultivation of rice went into other industries such as the production of hemp and coconuts.

If the islands are to be a rice-producing country, says Mr. Yangco, they must have irrigation, whether it be on a large or a small scale, but irrigation of some sort and plenty of it. The irrigation law, he says, is a fatality, as it everlastingly brings up questions between the Government and the farmers, and despite the time and money it cost to prepare it is useless. When one or more people desire to establish a system on their estates, he says, the Government ought to assist them in securing the right of way for the canals, and the constructors ought to be invested with the faculty of expropriation to that end.

Mr. Yangco also takes up the question of seed selection as one of those of importance in this problem. He says that the scientific selection of seed in rice cultivation would do much to improve the quality of what is now grown.

He recommends the establishment of the central experimental station on a modern basis. The stations at Alabang, Trinidad, La Carlota, and Lamao are, he says, rather granges and cattle stations and do not serve well for the experimental work necessary in this country.

The sending of youths to Europe and the United States to study modern agriculture, and the increase in the number of the agricultural colonies already established, is advocated also.

Mr. Yangco concluded his report calling on the Economic Committee of the Philippines to urge the Government to do all in its power to help along the good work against public calamities affecting agriculture.

The committee listened with great interest to Mr. Yangco's report, which was unanimously approved.—*Cablenews-American.*

THE MAN WHO WINS.

The following from an American journal may be taken to heart by men of every race and colour:—

The man who wins is an average man:
Not built on any peculiar plan,
Not blest with any peculiar luck:
Just steady and earnest and full of pluck.

When asked a question he does not "guess"—
He knows, and answers "No" or "Yes";
When set a task that the rest can't do,
He buckles down till he pulls it through.

Three things he's learned: that the man who tries
Finds favour in his employer's eyes:
That it pays to know more than one thing well,
That it doesn't pay all he knows to tell.

So he works till one fine day
There's a better job with bigger pay,
And the men who shirked whenever they could
Are bossed by the man whose work made good.

For the man who wins is the man who works,
Who neither labour nor trouble shirks,
Who uses his hands, his head, his eyes:
The man who wins is the man who tries.

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

A CONFIDENT REVIEW.

Major Moraht published in the *Berliner Tageblatt* an interesting review of the military situation. He begins by observing that Marshal von Hindenburg's assertion that the struggle of the German armies in the East is such that every man in them is a hero is perfectly accurate. The German people "has developed a force for war such as even old soldiers never considered possible." Major Moraht adds:—

I lay special stress upon this because our enemies take pleasure in pouring a drop of bitterness into our cup of joy. They speak of the gradual exhaustion of Germany, of Germany being gradually used up, of the impossibility for her to go on bearing the strain of war, and of the certain prospect that she will be defeated for lack of men to fill up her army. I will not prove my point by figures. In this war numbers have once again been defeated. What gives us our superiority is the value of the individual soldier, and the enormous raising of the moral consciousness which from May until now has continued to grow out of our unceasing victories.

Our enemies have nothing comparable to it. Russia may hope for her new eight million army—which, by the way, cannot be raised. England may see salvation in universal service—which, if it were introduced, would completely disorganize industry and do the greatest injury to England. France may resolve to send her gaolbirds into the front line, and the whole Quadruple Entente may extract new hope from the feeble Italian gesture against Turkey. But all these plans will never damp our joy of victory, kill our consciousness of victory, or cripple our will for victory.

STRATEGY AND POLICY.

Major Moraht says that the Germans realize the extent of their sacrifices, and because they are fighting for their existence, give way now to no such jubilation as in 1870. They note their successes, but save up their rejoicings for the final victory. He proceeds:—

We do not know the plans of our supreme command. We do not know whether our leaders will direct towards Moscow or Petrograd their pursuit of the defeated Russians, or whether they will succeed before that in surrounding the enemy and in forcing the final decision. But we are in the happy position of being able to be confident. We have no reason to find fault—as the French find fault with Joffre's leading, as the Italians find fault with their great talker Cadorna, and as the English find fault with their retiring Kitchener, who likes remaining in the dark. Will and force are all that we see of our leaders both in East and West, and although at present they alone have the right to speak about our next aim, we believe, nevertheless, that the leading men of the Empire will always insist upon the unanimity which must exist between the whole political aims of the Empire and the aims of the war. We shall never engage in unlimited operations, as Napoleon did when he marched through Russia. We shall never, with unreasoning ambition like his, stake the fortunes of the Empire. It is this certainty which the whole German people has won afresh since the Imperial Chancellor's speech, that is the most severe blow for our enemies. How miserable in comparison are their helplessness and indecision!

OUTLOOK IN THE WEST.

Major Moraht then considers the progress of events in the East, and declares that, instead of discussing the possibility of stopping the German advance by "a powerful defensive," the Russians ought to be more anxious to find means of putting an end to their own retreat, which has been continuing for four months. Major Moraht then proceeds:—

A strategical connection between the enemy forces in the West and in the East no longer exists except on paper. It would be wise if France and England were to deduce this fact from our victories in the East. We must not, however, reckon with a probability that what is wise will be done, but rather expect that unwisdom will triumph. A neutral voice remarked recently that the leaders in France have still failed to rid themselves of the false idea which they have hitherto followed—the idea of the exhaustion of Germany by hunger, by want of money. It is a somewhat risky proceeding for France, in view of what is happening in the East, to go on devoting her attention to "the quiet gathering together" of her forces, in order later on "to pluck the ripe fruit in perfect security."

Major Moraht declares that, as a matter of fact, the French Army is meanwhile suffering heavy losses. He continues:—

France and England, however, lack the strength to pursue an active policy. I do not altogether share the unfavourable criticisms of Joffre, which, according to trustworthy letters, are current in Paris. It matters little to us whether Joffre or another bears the title of Generalissimo. But I should like to ask where there is any one who would have done better than Joffre. Any successor that he may have will fall a victim to the mistake to which he succumbed—the mistake of underestimating German superiority in leadership and organization.

Major Moraht refers briefly to the Dardanelles operations, with the assertion that "England makes a distant excursion" for lack of good prospects near at home in Flanders. He concludes with a reference to newspaper optimism, and quotes as "the summit of folly" the description of Hindenburg as "the Prussian Pyrrhus," for which, it seems, a London weekly newspaper is responsible.

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THERAPION price 2/9 leading Chemists. CURES BLOOD POISON, KIDNEY, BLADDER, URINARY DISEASES, DISCHARGES, WEAKNESS, FILMS. SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOKLET TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. PARIS DEPOT: 12, RUE CASTIGLIONE. NEW YORK DEPOT: 90, BEEKMAN ST. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON RED GOVT. STAMP. REFUSE TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS
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SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

TAIHEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,101, T. Horuichi, 8th October—Chefoo 2nd October, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CHAOCHOWFU, British str., 1,195, Wolf, 12th October—Swatow 11th October, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHENAN, British str., 1,356, Lloyd Jones, 10th October—Shanghai 7th October, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHEONGSHING, British str., 1,359, W. McC. Liddell, 8th October—Weihaiwei 1st October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DAIYA MARU, Japanese str., 695, Y. Gote, 9th October—Wakamatsu 4th October, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOOLEE, Chinese str., 859, Miyaoka, 10th October—Bangkok 1st October, Rice and General.—Chinese.

FUKURA MARU, Japanese str., 3,178, ——, 10th October—Wakamatsu 3rd October, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FUKUI MARU, Japanese str., 3,087, H. Chesaki, 10th October—Moji 4th October, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HAIYANG, British str., 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 7th October—Saigon 3rd October, Rice and General.—Order.

HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Marguerite, 9th October—Hoihow 8th October, General.—A. R. Marty.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, W. F. Bichard, 11th October—Shanghai 5th October, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MAUSANG, British str., 1,643, G. H. Alcock, 11th October—Sandakan 5th October, Wood and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NELEUS, British str., 4,620, D. MacLean, 10th October—Manila 8th October, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

NISSHO MARU, Japanese str., 846, Y. Nakano, 9th October—Bangkok 29th September, Rice.—Chinese.

NOVARA, British str., 4,249, H. R. Hetherington, 9th October—Bombay 23rd September, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

PERSIA, British str., 2,744, J. Hill, 8th October—San Francisco 15th September, General.—P. M. Co.

QUARTA, British str., 4,000, G. Horku, 6th October—Bangkok 26th September, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

SADO MARU, Japanese str., 3,660, K. Asakawa, 11th October—Shanghai 8th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,716, A. Westerlund, 9th October—Shanghai 8th October, General.—Chinese.

TENMEI MARU, Japanese str., 3,224, Tamura, 12th October—Moji 6th October, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TJIBODAS, Dutch str., 2,953, E. H. Kroes, 5th October—Balik Papan 27th September, General and Sugar.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TONGHONG, British str., 1,313, F. J. Prynn, 6th October—Saigon 2nd October, General.—Order.

UNKAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,988, G. Kamakaki, October 4th—Wakamatsu September 28th, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

UME MARU, Japanese str., 4,164, S. Watanabe, 12th October—Moji 3rd October, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Eastern*, from Melbourne, etc., Miss Fletcher, Misses F. E. and C. Coleston, Capt. Wyles, Md. and Mrs. Webster and child, Mrs. Matthew and three children, Mrs. Searle, Mrs. E. C. Machle, Mrs. J. Blechynden, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. G. F. Lindsay, Mr. P. Adams, Miss Davidson, Mr. J. Arthur, Mr. H. Molden, Miss M. Baron, Rev. and Mrs. McNeur and child, Rev. Mr. Miller, and Father Walsh.

DEPARTED.

Per *Shinyo Maru*, for San Francisco, etc., Mr. L. Maynard, Mr. P. N. Ostrand, Miss C. Lichauco, Miss A. N. Jose, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Johnston and children, Capt. and Mrs. Bernie and two children, Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. H. Greer, Mrs. S. B. Wolfskell, Miss H. G. Henkley, Miss H. Charles, Mrs. R. E. Charles, Mr. F. D. Cheshire, Mr. E. Ono, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Mr. K. Kato, Mrs. R. Innes, Miss L. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Burns, Mr. and S. G. Chapman, Miss E. L. Smith, Mr. W. E. Crowe, Mr. H. B. Foster, Mrs. J. M. Groves, Miss E. Wilson, Mrs. D. McAuley Read, Mrs. R. T. McCutcheon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Williams, Mr. Th. Leysens, Mr. J. D. Auld, Lieut. G. N. Laurel, Mr. M. Steinberg, Mr. M. Murray, Mr. J. M. Ross, Mr. M. Doyle, Mr. R. Deckson, Mr. P. S. O'Reilly, Mr. A. Zerns, Dr. and Mrs. Hetrick, Mr. A. P. Gregory, Mr. E. G. Smith, Mr. S. Aitken, Mr. R. K. Wadsworth, Dr. J. R. Garst, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. Howell, Mr. E. H. Pitkin, Capt. F. Thomsen, Mr. W. H. Burtt, Lieut. Nai Sakora, Lieut. Nai Lib, Capt. T. W. Hollyday, Lieut. C. Parker, Miss J. B. Hunt, Mrs. Alice Slavens, Mrs. S. Nomura, infant and maid, Mr. C. Styan, Mr. C. E. Griswald, Mr. F. W. Davidson, Dr. E. J. Strick, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Lieut. J. W. Riley, Mr. H. P. Linnell, Mr. G. Moore, Mrs. S. A. Joseph, Mrs. M. Joseph, Mrs. Donnison, Miss E. L. Smith, Mr. R. M. Joseph, Mr. C. Fisher, Lieut. J. A. Gillespie, Mrs. Wm. Howell, Miss Ross Lewin, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Zobel, Mr. V. Brown, Mr. Victor Smith, Mr. D. Jaffe, Mr. C. Franco, Mr. F. H. Kales, Mr. R. Camavarre, Mr. T. Evans, Mr. G. Bushley, Rev. Y. Magan, Mr. C. M. Hulett, Mr. M. W. Dunn, Mr. J. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. D. Barth, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Santos, Mr. Barth and children, Mr. J. Arnold, Mr. A. J. Boynton, Mr. W. W. Johnson, Mr. D. Amador, Mr. H. F. Obins, Mr. W. Ishida, Mrs. E. Redhouse, Mrs. J. Ross, Miss Ross, Mr. R. Giviera, and Mr. P. de Jesus.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *St. Bede* is expected here from New York to-morrow, at daylight.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Eastern* reports: Fine weather.

FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG

(As fixed by Proclamation dated March 18th, 1915.)

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

1.—*Flour*:—

(a.)—First Grade. per bag of 50lbs.	$4.50
per lb.	0.10
(b.)—Second Grade. per bag of 50lbs.	4.00
per lb.	0.08
(c.)—Third Grade. per bag of 50lbs.	3.50
per lb.	0.07

2.—*Tinned Milk*:—

(a.)—Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1lb. tin	0.35
(b.)—Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1lb. tin	0.25
(c.)—Sterilized Milk, per tin (13oz.)	0.25
(d.)— " " per 1 litre tin	0.35
(e.)—Eagle Brand, per 1lb. tin	0.33
(f.)—Skimmed Milk, per 1lb. tin	0.20

3.—*Sugar*:—

Cube (in 6lb. tins), per tin	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	0.14
Granulated, per lb.	0.14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	0.11
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	0.13
" No. 2 " "	0.12

4.—*Frozen Meat*:—

The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food and other stores as printed in the Dairy Farm price list and amended in red ink dated the 8th day of February, 1915, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committee, are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said list. [Approved copies can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, in Wyndham Street.]

5.—*Market Produce*:—

Butcher Meat.	Cts.
牛肉 Ngau Yuk—Beef, sirloin and prime cut	lb. 19 to 21
牛火腿 Ngau Fo Tui—Ham	" 19
鹹牛肉 Ham Ngau Yuk—Corned Beef	" 19
烤牛肉 Shiu Ngau Yuk—Roast Beef	" 19
牛腩 Ngau Nam—Breast of Beef	" 17
牛湯肉 Ngau Tong Yuk—Beef for soup	" 15
扒牛肉 Ngau Yuk Pa—Beef Steak	" 20
牛柳 Ngau Lau—Beef Steak, Sirloin	lb. 30
腸仔牛 Ngau Yuk Ch'ong—Sausages	" 24
牛奶 Ngau Nó—Bullock's Brains	set 10
牛利 Ngau Le—Bullock's Tongue, fresh, each	50
鹹牛舌 Ham Ngau Le— " corned	" 60
牛頭 Ngau Tau—Bullock's Head	" 51
牛心 Ngau Sam— " Heart	lb. 14
牛峰仁 Ngau Fung Kin—Beef Hump, salt	" 20
牛腳 Ngau Kök—Bullock's Feet	each 11
牛腰 Ngau Iu—Bullock's Kidney	" 11
牛尾 Ngau Mei—Bullock's Tail	" 18
牛肝 Ngau Kon—Bullock's Liver	lb. 13
牛肚 Ngau T'ó—Bullock's Tripe, undressed	" 6
牛頭尾蹄 Ngau Tsai T'au Kök—Calve's Head and Feet	set $1.
羊肉 Yeung Pai Kwat—Mutton Chop	lb. 25
羊腳 Yeung Kök—Leg of Mutton	" 25
羊肩 Yeung Chau—Mutton Shoulder	" 24
Yeung On Yuk—Saddle	" 27
Chu Chong—Pig's Chitlings	" 27
豬腰 Chu Niu—Pig Kidneys	per set 24
豬腳 Chu Kök—Pig's Feet	lb. 13
豬肺 Chu Fai—Pig's Fry	" 15
豬頭 Chu T'au—Pig's Head	" 16
豬心 Chu Sam—Pig's Heart	each 11
豬腰 Chu Iu—Pig's Kidney	each 13
豬肝 Chu Kon—Pig's Liver	lb. 28
豬扒肉 Chu P'ái Kwat—Pork Chop	" 24
Chu Pei—Pork Leg	" 28
Chu Yau—Pork Fat or Lard	" 20
羊雜 Yeung Tsau—Sheep's Head & feet	set 65
羊心 Yeung Sam—Sheep's Heart	each 8
羊腰 Yeung Iu—Sheep's Kidneys	each 12
羊肝 Yeung Kon—Sheep's Liver	lb. 25
乳豬 Chu Tsai—Sucking Pigs (to order)	" 22
牛油 Shang Ngau Yau—Beef Suet	" 20
羊油 Shang Yeung Yau—Mutton Suet	" 25
牛腸 Ngau Tsai Yuk—Veal	" 19
腸仔牛 Ngau Chai Yuk Ch'ong—Sausages	" 20
Chu Yau—Lard	" 20

Poultry.	
雞 Kai Tsai—Chicken	lb. 35
閹雞 Sin Kai—Capons	" 34
鴨 Ap—Ducks	" 32
鴿 Pan Kau—Doves	each 18
鴨蛋 Kai Tan—Hen's Eggs cooking	doz 20
" " " " fresh	" 36
雞 Kai—Fowl, Canton	lb 42
海南雞 Hoi Nám kai—Fowls, Hainan	" 30
鵝 Ngo—Geese	" 24
乳鴿 Pak Kop—Pigeons {Canton each, Hoihow "	28 / 25
火鴨 Fo Kai Kung—Turkeys, Cock	lb. 60
火鴨 Fo Kai Mo—Turkeys, Hen	" 45
沙錐 Sa Ts'oi—Snipe	each 23
鷓鴣 Shan Kai—Pheasant	" 75
鶉 Um Ch'un—Quail	" 25
木鷄 Chá Ku—Partridge	" 65
野兔 To Tsai—Hare	" —
鹿肉 Muak Deer	" —
鴨 Shö Ap—Teal	" —
雀鳥 Wo Fi Tsök—Rice Birds	doz. —

Fish	
鯉魚 Kai Yü—Barbel	16
鯧魚 Pin Yü—Bream	" 18
三本魚 Tam Shoti Yü—Canton Fresh water Fish	" 15
鯉魚 Le Yü—Carp	" 20
貓魚 Ch'k Yü—Cat Fish	" 12
鱈魚 Mun Yü—Codfish	" 14
蟹 Hai—Crabs	" 26
墨魚 Mak Yü—Cuttle Fish	" 16
沙魚 Shá Máng Yü—Dab	" 12
黃花魚 Wong Mei Lun—Dace	" 18
海鰻魚 Hoi Man—Eels, Conger	" 13
白鱔魚 Tsm Shüi Yu—Eels, Fresh water	" 18
黃鱔 Wong Sin—Eels, Yellow	" 32
田雞 T'in Kai—Frogs	" 33
沙魚 Shak Pan—Garoupa	" 40
白鯧魚 Pak Kap Yü—Gudgeon	" 16
鯡魚 Teo Pak Yü—Herrings	" 20
比目魚 Cheung Kwan Kap—Halibut	" 20
鱸魚 Wong Fá Yu—Labrus	" 18
烏魚 Wu Yü—Loach	" 20
龍蝦 Lung Há—Lobsters	" 28
鯖魚 Shi Yü—Mackerel	" 20
鯛魚 Mong Yu—Mong Fish	" 32
柴魚 Chai Yü—Mullet	" 16
蠔豉 Shang Hó—Oysters	" 22
鸚哥魚 Kai Kung Yü—Parrot Fish	" 12
鱸 Tan Ló—Perch	" 18
Han Tau Yü—Pike	" 16
比目魚 Fa Po Tun—Plaice	" 16
白鯧 Pák Ch'ong—Pomfret, White	" 28
黑鯧 Hák Ch'ong— " Black	" 26
蝦 Ming Ha—Prawns	" 38
蝦 Pai Fa Ha—Ray	" 10
鯊魚 Shak Kau Kung—Rock Fish	" 15
鮭魚 Chun Yü—Rosch	" 12
火鮭魚 Ma Yau Yü—Salmon, Canton	" 30
鯊魚 Sha Yü—Shark	" 7
鰈魚 Pá Yü—Skate	" 8
蝦 Ha—Shrimps	" 25
鯽魚 Lap Yü—Snapper	" 28
龍利魚 Tát Sa Yü—Soles	" 26
鱒魚 Wan Yü—Tench	" 16
龍利魚 Tso Hau Yü—Turbot	" 18
龜 Kök Yü—Turtles, small, fresh-water	" 80
Pák Bit Yü—White Bait	" —
鮭魚 ShangYu—Salmon, Fresh Water,	" —

Fruits	
杏仁 Hang Yan—Almonds	lb. 35
蘋果 Kem Shan Ping Ko—Apples, California	" 18
香蕉 Shang Heung Tsiu—Bananas brides, Macao	" 8
楊桃 Yeung T'o—Carambola	" 12
椰子 Ye Tsz—Cocoanuts	" 8
檸檬 Ning Mong—Lemons, Chinese	each 10
金山檸檬 Kam San Lingmon—Lemon, American	each 10
荔枝 Lai Chi Kon—Lichees, dried	lb 14
橙 Orange (Canton)	" 28
Ch'eng—Oranges, Sweet	" 8
梨 Sá Li—Pears Canton	10
花生 Fa Shang—Peanuts	" 10
Hung Tsz—Persimmons large	" —
蕉大 Tai Tsiu—Plantains	" —
柚子 Chim Lo Luk Yau—Pumelo, Siam	20
核桃 San Hop To—Walnuts, Fresh	lb 15
葡萄 P'ó Tai Tsz—Grapes	" 80

Vegetables, &c.	
朝鮮薊 Ya Chi Chuk—Artichokes	lb. 8
芽菜 Ngá Tsoi—Beans, Sprout	" 8
筍 Tau Kok— " Long	" 10
紅菜頭 Hung Ts'oi Tau—Beetroot	each 6
苦瓜 Fu Kwa—Bitter Squash	" 8
茄子 Tsing Ko—Brinjals Green	" 6
茄子 Yuen Ke— " Red	" 8
芥菜 Kai Ts'oi—Cabbage Chinese	lb 10
椰菜花 Shai Kai Ts'oi—" Shanghai	" 14
甘蔗 Kan Shun—Cane Shoots	" 8
花菜 Ye Ts'oi Fa—Cauliflower	each 8
花椰大 Tai Ye Ts'oi Fa— " Large Size	" 15
花椰中 Chung Ye Ts'oi Fa—Cauliflower Med. Size	" 10
金山 Kam Shán—Carrots	lb 6
唐芹 Tong Kan Ts'oi—Celery, China	" 8
香菌 Keon Lat Chiu—Chilies, Dried	" 25
紅辣椒 Hung Fá Tsiu—Chilies, Red	" 0
青辣椒 Ching Lat Tsiu—Chilies, Green	" 8
咖喱汁 Kah, Li Ts'oi Liu—Curry Stuff English	" 10
青瓜 Ching Kwa—Cucumbers	each 2
蒜頭 Shuen Tau—Garlic	lb 8
薑 TszKeung—Ginger, young	" 6
薑 Lo Keung—Ginger, old	" 9
辣根 Lik Kan—Horse Radish, S'hai	" 12
玉米 SukMai—Ind'an Corn	each—
萵苣 Yeung Shang Ts'oi—Lettuce	" 1
馬蹄 Ma T'ai —Water Chestnuts, Common	lb 6
荸薺 Kwei Lam Ma Tai— Water	" 8
蘑菇 Shang Ts'ó Ku—Mushrooms, fresh	" 35
秋葵 Mó ka—Okroes	" —
洋葱頭 Yeung Ts'ung Tau—Onions Bombay	" 8
葱 Shang Ts'ung—Onions Green	" 6
葱頭上海 Shanghai Ts'ung Tau—Onions, Shanghai	Eng. 7
芫荽 Young Yuen Si—Parsley	" 8
番薯 Yat Pun Shu Tsai—Potatoe Japanese	" 8
荷蘭薯 O Mun shu Tsai—Potatoes, Macao	lb —
花生薯 Fa Ke Shu Tsai—Potatoes American	" 8
番薯 Fan Shu—Potatoes, Sweet	" 3
南瓜 Tung Kwa—Pumpkin	" 3
白蘿蔔 Hung Lo Pak Tsai—Radish	" 5
洋葱頭紅 Kon Ts'ung Tau—Shallots	" 8
Yin-Ts'oi—Spinach	" 5
番茄 FauKe—Tomatoes	" 6
芋 Fú Tau—Taros	" 6
蘿蔔 Lo Pak—Turnips Chinese	" 4
TsitKwa—Vegetable Marrow	" 4
西洋菜 Sai Yuong Ts'oi—Water Cresses	" 12
蓮 Lien Ngau—Lily Root	" 1
Tai Shü—Yams	" 6

Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.

The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above-enumerated) may not be raised more than 15% above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding $2 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in Clause 5) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15%

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 14th October, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th October, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, 14th October, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1915. 12

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who have them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free 2/-. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.
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NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG OR WEST RIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

Giving all the Important Towns en route from CANTON to WUCHOW

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHENAN, British str., from Canton.
CHEONGSHING, British str., from Canton.
DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 899, S. Saito, 13th October—Swatow 17th October, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
EASTERN, British str., 3,586, F. Carter, 13th October—Melbourne 6th September, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
HAIMUN, British str., 641, A. H. Stewart, 13th October—Swatow 12th October, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
HONGWAN I., British str., 2,060, G. Kinghore, 13th October—Singapore 7th October, General.—Chinese.
ONSANG, British str., 1,737, ——, 13th October—Stagen 4th October, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
YEDDO, British str., 2,781, J. M. Brustraino, 12th October—Singapore 6th October, General.—Order.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

October 13th.

TJITAROEM, Dutch str., for Batavia.
CME MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

October 13th.

CHINGCHOW, Brit. str., for Port Parseval.
CHILDAR, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
FOOKSANG, British str., for Singapore.
NISSHO MARU, Jap. str., for Chingwantao.
NEEBS, British str., for Vladivostock.
NINGPO British str., for Tabubai.
STENTOR, British str., for Yokohama.
PENANG MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
TACOMA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
TAIKEI MARU, Jap. str., for Dairen.
WAKAMATSU MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.
YINGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Glengyle* is expected here from London to-morrow.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Kutsang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong to-morrow.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Monmouthshire, from Japan, is due in Hongkong to-morrow.
Shintsu Maru, from Manila, is due in Hongkong on 16th October.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

S.S. "SHINTSU MARU,"

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

This steamer will be despatched for the above ports about the 17th October.

For Freight and particulars apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1915. [1038

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MALTA."

Captain C. C. Talbot, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 22nd October, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "KHYBER," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "PERSIA," due in London about the 4th Dec., 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1915. [1

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS VIA PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.
S.S. "SAINT BEDE,"
on or about 26th October.

It is intended to despatch the above steamer via Panama Canal, but Owners reserve the right of proceeding via any other route and all liberties as per Bill-of-Lading.

For Freight and further information, apply to—
DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1915.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC,"

Captain A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY 17th November.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1009

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.

FOR GENOA ONLY.

THE Steamship

"GLENGYLE,"

Captain R. Webster, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 30th Nov., 1915
For freight, passage and further information, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1915 [1051

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & GLASGOW...	CITY OF HANKOW	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 18th inst.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. Co	On 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.
LONDON	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	Middle of Oct.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H.R.Hetherington R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co	About 5th Nov.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	PAUL LECAT	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 17th inst., at 5 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &C.	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at Noon.
GENOA & LONDON	CARNARVONSHIRE	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About Middle of Nov.
GENOA	GLENGYLE	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 30th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Asakawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst, at Noon.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, &c.	HAWAI MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 3 P.M.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	SAINT BEDE	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & Co., LTD	About 26th inst.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	SHINTSU MARU	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About 17th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c	DAIBEN MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 1st Nov. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO	INVERIC	Brit. str.	—	A. Wallace	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th Nov.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th Dec., at 10.30A.M.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	SEIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Nov., at Noon.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c	GUJARAT	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 3rd Nov.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co	On 19th inst., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit str.	1 m.	F. C. Gambrill	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th Nov.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	Jap str.	—	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
JAPAN	TJIKINI	Dut. str	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 28th inst.
TIENTSIN, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	CHEONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	V. Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	To-day, at Noon.
TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	CHIPSHING	Brit. str.	—	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON Co., LD	On 19th inst., at D'light.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m	Shane	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at Noon
MOJI & KOBE	KUTSANG	Brit. str	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 20th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHWANG	CHIHLI	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. W. Lloyd	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. L. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. F. Bichard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	To-morrow at D'light.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Eedy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KATORI MARU	Jap. str	—	B. Kon	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at 10 A.M
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ATLANTIQUE	Fren. str.	—	Charbonnel	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Benson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NAGOYA	Brit. str.	—	A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 20th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	RANGOON MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co	About 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	DUNERA	Brit. str.	—	Munro	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tsuda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI	TJIMANOEK	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 27th inst.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 8 A.M.
TAMSUI, & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Saito	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S Thomson	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 19th inst., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 22nd inst., at 1 P.M.
MANILA	TUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. M. Mesnye	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Lezak	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, & CEBU ILOILO	TSAN	Brit. str	1 m.	J. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	SOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	Terada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Jap. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	ITOLA	Brit. str.	—	Butler	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.	On 16th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	CEYLON MARU	Jap. s'r.	—	S. Fujita	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TJIKEMBANG	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 31st inst.
MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 25th Jan.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Jap. str.	—	G. H. Alcock	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW	KEIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Imaizumi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
BANGKOK	QUARTA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	SUNGKIANG	Brit. s r.	1 m.	J. Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at 11 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 17th inst., at 8 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

VIA	STEAMER	TO SAIL	
*TIENTSIN, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHEONGSHING"	Thursday, 14th	Oct., Noon.
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Thursday, 14th	Oct., 3 P.M.
† SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 15th	Oct., D'light.
* MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 16th	Oct., 3 P.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Sunday, 17th	Oct., 8 A.M.
*TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	"CHIPSSING"	Tuesday, 19th	Oct., D'light.
* MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Wed'day, 20th	Oct., D'light.
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wed'day, 20th	Oct., 3 P.M.
‡ SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 21st	Oct., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Je selton and Labuan

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS [8.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS

Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

LONDON ... ... "MERIONETHSHIRE" ... Middle of October.
GENOA & LONDON ... ... "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... About Middle of November.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10
Hongkong, 5th October, 1915. 24

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG: 3rd November. Connecting with "GUJARAT" FROM COLOMBO: 18th November.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... ... From Hongkong: 25th Jan., 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.
FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
21] MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & GLASGOW...	... "CITY OF HANKOW"	... On 18th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
GENERAL AGENTS
Hongkong, 9th October, 1915. [1061

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOW IN PREPARATION.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1916.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

The Compilers invite the European residents in the Far East who appreciate the advantage of having at their disposal a thoroughly complete and trustworthy work of reference to coöperate with them by returning promptly the forms sent out for revision, and by furnishing, also, the names of any European firms which have recently been established in their midst or any that have ceased to exist.

Those advertisers, also, who have not yet sent in their revised announcements for the 1916 issue of the volume are asked to do so, if possible, not later than the end of this month.

In this way the usefulness of the "Directory and Chronicle" will be increased and its early issue facilitated.

The Directories and Descriptions are of:—

CHINA.

Peking.	Soochow.	Canton.
Tientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
Peitaiho.	Nanking.	Kowloon.
Chinwangtao.	Wuhu.	Lappa.
Taku.	Kewkiang.	Samshui.
Antung.	Hankow	Kongmoon.
Manchurian	Yochow.	Nanning.
Trade C'tres.	Shansi.	Wuchowfu.
Newchwang.	Ichang.	Kwangchauwan.
Dairen.	Chungking.	Pakhoi.
Port Arthur.	Hangchow.	Hoihow.
Chefoo.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Weihaiwei.	Wenchow.	Mengtze.
Tsinanfu.	Santu.	Hokow.
Mukden.	Foochow.	Szemao.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tengyueh.
Swatow.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Keelung.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tainanfu.
Hyogo.	Nagasaki.	Takow.
Kobe.	Hakodate	Anping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.	

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostock. Nicolojevsk

CHOSEN.

Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Chemulpo.	Fusan.	Chinnampo.
Gunsan.	Pingyang.	Songchin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hué.	Saigon.
Tonkin Provinces.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.

BORNEO.

Sarawak.	Labuan.
Brunei.	British North Borneo.

BANGKOK.

MALAY STATES.

Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Trengganu.	Perlis.

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.

East Coast of Sumatra.

NAVAL SQUADRONS.

British.	Japanese.	United States.
French.	Siamese.	Italian.

OFFICERS OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.

The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformity in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

Besides the usual Alphabetical List of Firms the Directory gives the CLASSIFIED LISTS of TRADES and PROFESSIONS at the larger Commercial Centres.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST of RESIDENTS of the last half century in the Far East contains the names of over

20,000 FOREIGNERS,

arranged, with the Initials as well as the Surnames, in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

THE MAPS AND PLANS

of the principal ports in the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures and other Commercial Information.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY, though condensed in every possible manner, contains every year more pages.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	About 20th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA Usual Ports of Call	*MALTA* Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	10 A.M. 22nd Oct.	*See Special Advertisement*
SHANGHAI	NELLORE Capt. A. M. King	About 23rd Oct.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA Usual Ports of Call	*NOVARA* Capt. H. R. Hetherington R.N.R.	About 5th Nov.	Freight and Passage

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to —

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. [1

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL	
BANGKOK	"QUARTA"	On 14th Oct.,	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 14th Oct.,	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHWANG	"CHIHLI"	On 14th Oct.,	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 17th Oct.,	D'light.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 18th Oct.,	11 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 19th Oct.,	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 19th Oct.,	4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 21st Oct.,	Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 26th Oct.,	4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN" "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1915.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY, 14th Oct., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 19th Oct., at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 22nd Oct., at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1915. 3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS; SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "DUNERA," 5,389 tons, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 25th October.

WESTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA," 5,257 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 16th October.

S.S. "MUTTRA," 4,644 tons, Capt. Hilpatrick will be despatched as above on 20th October.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1915. 29

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE		On 19th Oct., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	2nd Nov.	On 2nd Nov., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	22nd Nov.	On 22nd Nov., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS		On 14th Dec., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS 23

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI. MANILA. THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong.
DAIREN MARU	8,000 - 15 knots	MON., 1st Nov.
• PERSIA	9,000 — 17 knots	WED'DAY, 3rd Nov.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 9th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 30th Nov.
• NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 18 knots	TUESDAY, 14th Dec.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 28th Dec.

• Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.
Steamer via Shanghai leaves at NOON.
" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS)	£120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60.	"	£96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45.	"	£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—15 knots	Wed'day, 10th Nov.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. [216

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (Without Transhipment)	ATLANTIQUE	On 18th October

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS (Without Transhipment)	PAUL LECAT	On 17th Oct., at 5 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
Special SUMMER Return Tickets (1st Class) for Japan to be used between 1st June and 31st October, 1915:—
TO KOBE $135. TO YOKOHAMA $150.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"HAWAI MARU"		SATURDAY, 30th Oct., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
DAIJIN MARU	S. Saito	SUNDAY, 17th Oct., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	WED'DAY, 27th Oct., at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU,"	IMAIZUMI	SATURDAY, 16TH OCT., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
		about	about			
Sept. 26	NORE	Oct. 3	Oct. 7	†MOLDAVIA	Nov. 6	Nov. 12
Oct. 9	MALTA	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	†KHYBER	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
Oct. 23	NOVARA	Oct. 31	Nov. 5	†MEDINA	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
Nov. 8	NELLORE	Nov. 15	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 18	Dec. 25
					1916	1916
Nov. 20	SARDINIA	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MALWA	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
Dec. 6	NANKIN	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOOLTAN	Jan. 15	Jan. 23
			1916			
Dec. 20	MALTA	Dec. 27	Jan 1	NORE	Jan 29	Feb. 5
1916		1916				
Jan. 1	NOVARA	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	MALOJA	Feb. 12	Feb. 19

† Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£74.	Return £111.
	"B"	"	"	£68.	" £102.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£52.	" £78
	"B"	"	"	£48.	" £72.

MARSEILLES

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£70.	Return £105.
	"B"	"	"	£64.	" £96.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£50.	" £75.
	"B"	"	"	£46.	" £69.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGER AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS

STEAMERS,	Leave Y'HAMA.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG.	Leave S'POER.	Due at M'SEILLES, if calling	Due LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NORE			Oct. 7	Oct. 14	Nov. 9	Nov. 18 1916.
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30 1916	Jan. 7
NAMUR	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	Dec. 22 1916	Dec. 28 1916	Jan. 27	Feb 3
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.
FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £58 Single £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single: £63 Return
FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £54 Single. 2nd Saloon £40 Single.
All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.
Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER AND DISPLACEMENT	TON.	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	§ KITANO MARU Capt. F. E Cope	16,000	THURSDAY 21st Oct., at Noon.
	§ FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Irizawa	21,000	THURSDAY, 4th Nov., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Oct., at Noon.
	§ AWA MARU Capt. T. Hori	12,500	TUESDAY, 2nd Nov., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda,	9,000	SATURDAY, 16th Oct. at Noon
	§ HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Sato,	13,500	TUESDAY, 16th Nov., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON	CEYLON MARU Capt. S. Fujita	12,500	MONDAY, 18th Oct.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	BAMBAY MARU Capt. Terada	8,000	MONDAY, 25th Oct.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. H. Nomura	8,000	TUESDAY, 21st Oct.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KATORI MARU Capt. B. Kon	21,000	TUESDAY 19th Oct., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ HITACHI MARU Capt. Tominaga,	13,500	FRIDAY, 15th Oct., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU Capt. Tsuda	12,500	TUESDAY, 26th Oct

§ Wireless Telegraphy * Not Calling at Keelung.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st	Single	Yen	600.	To Marseilles	1st	Single	Yen 550
" "	"	Return	"	900.	" "	"	Return	" 825
" "	2nd	Single	"	400.	" "	2nd	Single	" 360
"	"	Return	"	605.	" "	"	Return	" 550

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.15.0
" " " " Montreal £60.3.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.
" " " " 1st Return £37.10.
To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.
" " 1st Return £72. " " 1st Return £73.16
To Yokohama, 1st Return $150. To Kobe, 1st Return $135.
" " 2nd " $90. " " 2nd " $83

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c. apply to —

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1941. 5

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—

Shinyo Maru	*Nikko Maru*
Manila Maru	*Paul Lecat*
Hitachi Maru	*Tacoma Maru*
Tjitaroem	

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Australia	*Hitachi Maru* ...	14th Oct.
Europe (via Negapatam)	*Atlantique*	19th Oct
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Fort Bayard	*Chongwa*	Thursday, 14th, 8.00 A M
Bangkok ...	*Quarta* ...	Thursday, 14th, 10.00 A M
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	*Chenyuching*	Thursday, 14th, 11.00 A M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Hongkong* ..	Thursday, 14th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	*Haimun* ...	Thursday, 14th, 1.00 P M
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Yokohama	*Yeddo* ...	Thursday, 14th, 2.00 P M
Straits and India via Calcutta	*Fooksang* ...	Thursday, 14th, 2.00 P M
Shanghai, and North China ... ... (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) (Shanghai Brit. P.O. Tuesday, 19th Oct.)	*Chenan* ...	Thursday, 14th, Registration 2.15 P M; Letters ... 3.00 P M
Shanghai, North China and Newchwang	*Chihli* ...	Thursday 14th 3.00 P M
Straits	*Hanyang* ..	Thursday, 14th, 3.00 P M
Swatow, Shanghai and North China ...	*Kwongsang* ..	Thursday, 14th, 5.00 P M
Japan via Nagasaki	*Hitachi Maru* ...	Friday, 15th, 9.00 A M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Keijo Maru* ...	Saturday, 16th, 9.00 A M
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, and New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Nikko Maru* .	Saturday, 16th, 11.00 A M
Rangoon and India via Calcutta	*Jinsen Maru* ..	Saturday, 16th, 11.00 A M
Philippine Islands	*Yuensang*	Saturday, 16th, 2.00 P M
Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe ...	*Paul Lecat*	Saturday, 16th, Registration 3.15 P M; Letters ... 4.00 P M
Shanghai and North China ... ... (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) (Shanghai Brit. P.O. Wed'day, 20th Oct.)	*Anhui* ...	Saturday, 16th, Registration ... 4.15 P M; Letters ... 5.00 P M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Loksang*	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui	*Dayan Maru* ...	Sunday, 17th, 9.00 A M
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Sungkiang* ...	Monday, 18th, 10.00 A M
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Empire* ...	Monday, 18th, Registration ... 5.00 P M; Tuesday, 19th, Letters ... 10.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiching* ...	Tuesday, 19th, Noon
Philippine Islands	*Chinhua*	Tuesday, 19th. 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China ... (EUROPE via SIBERIA) (Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 23rd Oct.)	*Liangchow* ...	Tuesday, 19th, Registration ... 2.15 P M; Letters ... 3.00 P M
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	*Huichow* ...	Thursday, 21st, 11.00 A M
Sandakan	*Mausang*	Thursday, 21st, 11.00 A M
Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe ... ... The Parcel Mail will close on 21st Oct., at 5 P.M.	*Malta* ...	Thursday, 21st, Registration ... 5.00 P M; Friday, 22nd, Letters ... 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haitan*	Friday, 22nd Noon
Philippine Islands	*Tean* ...	Tuesday 26th, 3.00 P M
Swatow and Delf	*Van Spilbergen* ...	Thursday, 28th, 11.00 A M —: NOVEMBER :—
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island ...	*Changsha*	Wednesday, 17th, Registration ... 10.15 A M; Letters ... 11.00 A M

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	——
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	——
Heatsukok, Shatin and Shemngahui	4.00 P.M.	——
Aberdeen, Aatau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Saikin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	——
Canton, Wuchow and Sam Shui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.15 A.M
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Samtau and Samsui	5.00 P.M	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Shenngwan Western Branch P.O.

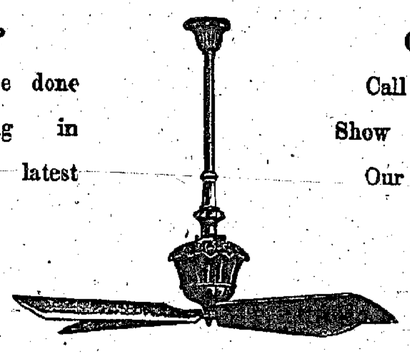
For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Suek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmun	6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

KEEP

It can be done by investing in one of our latest type desk or ceiling fans.



COOL.

Call at our Show Room. Our fans keep the flag flying.

Ship Cabin Fans a Speciality.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, Des Vœux Road Central,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
Telegraphic Address: "MARINEWORK." Telephone 358 [82

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 13th.

On London:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 13/16
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10 1/16
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 3/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10 3/16
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/10 3/16
On Paris:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	261½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	262
On Germany:—	
On demand	nom
On New York:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	42⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.
On Bombay:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demands	137½
On Calcutta:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	137½
On Shanghai:—	
Bank, at sight	77
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama:—On demand	87½
On Manila:—On demand—Pesos—84½	nom.
On Singapore:—On demand	78⅛
On Batavia:—On demand	107⅝
On Haiphong:—On demand	7⅛% p.m.
On Saigon:—On demand	7⅛% p.m.
On Bangkok:—On demand	84½
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$11.05 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	59.50
Bar Silver, per oz.	24d.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

Revised by the Members.

PRICE ... ... $5.

Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

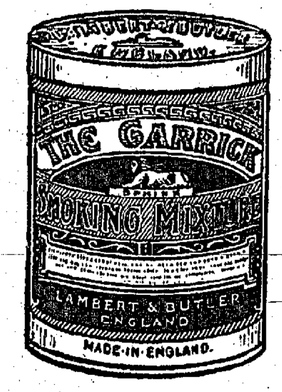
GARRICK CIGARETTES.

They are always the same, always good and always enjoyed by smokers of Virginia Cigarettes.

GARRICK SMOKING MIXTURE.

It is a Cool and Refreshing Smoke.

$1.25 for ¼ lb. airtight tin.



$1.25 for ¼ lb. airtight tin.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1915.

Stocks.	No. of Shares	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash.	Return on basis of last Div'd.
Banks.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	($828, buy $830 / $830 sal.	6⅔ p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited ..	60,000	$12	all	$.0½, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ld. ...	50,000	$5	all	$7.40 sellers	8½ p.c.
	50,000	$1	all		
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld	200,000	$10	all	$10.10, sal. & sel.	7½ p.c.
Cotton Mills.—					
S'hai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 94, buyers	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 15½, buyers	
International Cotton Manuf'ing Co., Ld	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 90	6⅔ p.c.
Laou Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld	8,000	Tls. 100	a l	Tls. 85, buyers	
Soeychee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 49	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls 17.2½, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ld. (in Liquidation)	125,000	$10	all	$9.30, buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited ..	40,000	$7½	$6	$34, sellers	4½ p.c.
Docks and Wharves.—					
H'kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld	60,000	$50	all	$71½ buy / $31 sel	5 p.c.
H'kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld. .	50,000	$50	all	$36½ sal / $37 buy	4½ p.c.
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls 60, buyers	
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ld.	150,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 8¾, x. div.	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co. Ld....	56,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls 80	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited... ..	400,000	$10	all	$11.20, sal. & sel.	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	$10	all	54½	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited ...	20,000	$50	all	$112, buyers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ...	6,500	$25	all	$19, buyers	5⅓ p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld. .	60,000	$10	all	$34, sales	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	$/-	all	$5.90, sales	6 p.c.
Insurances.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$427	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	20,000	$100	$20	$162, buyers	7p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	8,000	$250	$50	$420	7p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 175, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited ...	12,400	$250	$100	$365	6⅔ p.c.
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld ..	12,000	$100	$50	$250, buy. @ Ex 73	
Lands and Buildings.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ld	50,000	$100	all	$109	6⅔ p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ld. ...	10,000	$100	all	$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co ...	25,000	$100	$75	$20	
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld	150,000	$10	all	$5.90, buy. / $7, sal.	6 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	6,000	$50	$50	$40, buyers	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 107	
West Point Building Co., Limited ..	12,500	$50	all	$72, sales	6 p.c
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat ...	250,000	Gls. 10	all	Tls. 3¾, buyers	
Mining.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corpn., Ld.... ...	1,000,000	£1	all	39/-, buyers	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ld ..	1,000,000	$1	all	30/-, sellers	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld	200,000	£1	all	$1.40, buyers	
Tronoh Mines, Limited	160,000	£1	all	31/6	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited ...	25,000	$10	all	$8.4, buy. / $10, sal.	8 p.c.
	50,000	$10	$1	$0.35, buyers	
Refineries.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	$100	all	$130, buyers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited .	7 000	$100	all	$38	
Steamship Companies.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ld ...	30,000	$25	all	$0.60, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited, ..	20,000	$50	all	$33, sal. & buy.	6 p.c
H'kong., Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	all	$20	4 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld	60,000 pref. 60,000 def.	$5	all	(comb. $15⅜, buy / $15⅞ sal. pref. $6⅜ buy, def. $9⅛, buy.	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld	4,047,650	£1	all	9/6	8 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	$10	all	$39, buy $39½,	5⅓ p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	all	$25 [sal. & sel.	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$5	all	$5½, buyers	8⅓ p.c.
Stores and Dispensaries.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited ..	24,000	$7	all	$6⅝	7½ p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000	$10	all	$6⅝, sellers	9 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	30,000	$10	all	$10½	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1898	Tls. 727,200.	Tls 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital...	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [118

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
S. J. STABB,
Chief Manager

Hongkong, 2nd November 1914. [10

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	
£/-£1,500,000, at—$15,000,000	
Silver 18,000,000	
	$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Court of Directors

Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office:—Wall Street, New York.
London Office:—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold)	$2,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS	4,120,000
(Gold)	$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.

9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. 184

THE BANK OF CHINA.
GOVERNMENT BANK

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shashi, Ichang, Nancsang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Pangkiem Haingtai. Hangchow: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Lunchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. Taiyuan: Yuncheng. Foochow. Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitsihar, Hsiling, Chinchow, Antung. Canton. Kue yang. Peking: Kueihua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [1078

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter).

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	" 12,500,000
Reserve Funds	" 4,150,000

President: Kazuyoshi Yagiu, Esq.
Vice-President: Kojuro Nakagawa, Esq

Directors.
Ivetoshi Sada, Esq.
Kyoroku Yamanaei, Esq.
Shingo Minami, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (Taiwan).

Branches and Agencies.

Akou	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenko	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taito
Foochow	Kiukiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

London Bankers:—
PARR'S BANK,
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Correspondents at Cheribon, Cheshun, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, Des Vœux Road.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Y. KIKUCHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1915. [556

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK
(Netherlands India Commercial Bank.)

[Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital...	Fl. 19,943,000 (£1,662,000
Reserve Fund	Fl. 7,777,750 (£648,100

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Williams Deacons Bank,
Swiss Bankverein.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1915. [12

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited

Branches:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore

Hongkong Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1915. [755

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